In a Long War Victory
Favors the Spiritually
Strong

Nippon Times

Life and Death Are One,
Till Complete Victory
Is Won

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NIPPON FORCES DOWN 11 ENEMY WARPLANES RAIDING BOUGAINVILLE

Our Planes and Ground Units Repulse Force Of 103 Planes

FIGHTING IS INTENSE

Attack on Wewak by P-38 Aircraft Frustrated by Japanese Fliers

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 28.—Japanese planes and anti-aircraft batteries shot down 11 enemy planes of a large formation aggregating 103 planes which attempted to raid the Japanese positions on Bougainville Island in two waves during the daytime of September 26.

The enemy squadron consisted of Consolidated B-24's, Lockheed P-38's, Grumman TBF dive-bombers and Vought-Sikorski F4U fighters.

Intercepting the raiders, the Japanese planes furiously attacked them. The anti-aircraft batteries also were brought into effective action to help in routing the enemy planes.

The Japanese side suffered no damage in the raids.

2 Enemy Planes Downed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 27.—Intercepting 15 enemy P-38 planes which raided Wewak on September 26, Japanese Air Units shot down two of them and caused the remaining to flee. The Japanese loss consisted of two planes having not yet returned.

Enemy Positions Bombed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 27.—Japanese Army Air Units at 5 p.m. on September 25 carried out bombings on the enemy artillery positions and anti-aircraft batteries in the vicinity of Finschhafen, New Guinea, and dealt great damage. Again at about 5:40 a.m. on September 26 Japanese Army Air Units attacked the enemy artillery positions and massed units and unleashing a furious assault, inflicted heavy damage on the enemy.

In the bombing of the enemy artillery positions on that day one enemy gun was seen blown up high into the air by our direct hits.

All the Japanese planes returned safely from the operations on the two days.

10 Downed at Buin

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 28.—Intercepting 80 enemy planes attacking Buin on Bougainville Island on September 27, the Japanese naval fighter plane units shot down 10 of them.

A big formation of enemy fighters and bombers, consisting of Consolidated B-24's, Vought Sikorski F4U's and Lockheed P-38's, attacked Buin on the afternoon of September 27 but 10 enemy planes were shot down after a severe aerial combat. The loss on our side is one plane.

Munda Positions Blasted

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 28.—Imperial Japanese Navy Air Units launched a vigorous attack on the enemy positions at Munda on New Georgia Island on the night of September 26 and heavily bombed them. As a result, three places were set ablaze. All our planes returned safely.

Australian Advance Checked

Domei

LISBON, September 27.—Australian units at the New Guinea front commenced a drive toward Finschhafen, but their advance was checked by the furious and unexpected counter-offensive of the Japanese Forces at a point one kilometer from the city, the Anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwest Pacific announced today, according to a Melbourne report.

Blamey Against Optimism

Domei

LISBON, September 27.—The war situation in New Guinea does not permit optimism even after the anti Axis forces have landed at Finschhafen, warned General Sir Thomas A. Blamey, Deputy Com-

(Continued on Page 2)

Memorial Rites To Be Held In Sapporo for Attu Heroes

Service in Honor of Spirits of Gallant Warriors Due Today—Preparatory Ceremonies Were Conducted Tuesday Night

The 100,000,000 people of the Empire will remember freshly the heroes of Attu today when a service in honor of the heroes' spirits will be held at the Funeral Hall in Nakajima Park, Sapporo, the Hokkaido.

On Tuesday night, the vigil for today's service, was held at the Funeral Hall, attended by Lieutenant-General Sueichiro Higuchi, Master of Rites, and members of the memorial service committee. Earlier in the day the caskets containing the remains of the departed heroes were taken to the Funeral Hall where they were placed on the altar. As the dusk deepened, Lieutenant General Higuchi and members of the memorial service committee came to the Funeral Hall and took their seats. They were sitting up straight in the grip of a feeling of awe.

The bonfires in the garden flared, throwing the funeral hall in outline against the darkness. Presently the time for the commencement of the rites arrived, and Chief Ritualist Soribashi and his assistants, all Shinto priests, slowly walked to the hall. When they reached their appointed places, all present stood up. The purification ceremony started.

When this was over, the Chief Ritualist rose. He went to the altar and recited a Shinto prayer. Then worship began.

Lieutenant General Higuchi went to the altar and offered a branch of the sacred tree to the spirits of the heroes of Attu. He was followed by Major-General Kimura, chairman of the memorial service committee, and members of the committee. Thus ended the rites on the eve of the memorial service for the heroes of Attu.

The band of the Toyama Military School struck up music, and the funeral hall was then opened for worship by relatives and friends of the departed heroes and general residents of the city.

INDIA FAMINE HOLDS WORLD'S ATTENTION

Food Commission Proposes Relief Measures to Aid Hungry Masses

Domei

LISBON, September 27.—The attention of the entire world is focussed on India where multitudes of people go hungry in one of the worst food famines that has ever gripped the country.

The All-India Food Commission, according to a Times dispatch from New Delhi, is reported to have laid the following proposals for the relief of the food situation in India before the Indian Government with a request for their adoption.

(1.) In view of the food crisis, the Indian Government should enforce food rations and control of food prices. It also should organize an expert committee of six members and make it an advisory organ to it on matters of food policy.

(2.) The Indian Government should see that it has a final say in all matters of food policy. It should see its way to upsetting the decisions of State Governments or adopting appropriate measures without waiting for action by State Governments.

(3.) The food ration system cannot be enforced in places other than cities and towns. For the food price control system to work satisfactorily, it will be necessary for the Indian Government to have in stock at least 500,000 tons of foodstuffs. Thus, it is asked to purchase 500,000 tons of foodstuffs for the time being. Besides, need is seen for it to get 1,000,000 tons of foodstuffs into India every year as before.

(4.) At a time when there is an universal scarcity of shipping, it is considered difficult to get bottoms necessary for obtaining foodstuffs into India.

Two points must be considered in this connection. The per capita consumption of foodstuffs in India is exceedingly small. The other point is that the food crisis is the worst in Bengal which is going to be the center of a gigantic military engineering activity.

All this will show that the British Government has got to provide vessels to transport foodstuffs to India.

The Manchester Guardian and other British papers, according to reports from London, are violently critical of the irresponsible reply of Secretary of State for India Leopold S. Amery in the House of Commons the other day. These papers are demanding of the Indian Government swift action on the question of ending the food crisis in India.

CHIANG MEN GIVE UP IN GROUPS IN WUHAN

More Than 600 New Fourth Army Men Surrender to Japanese in Past Fortnight

Domei

HANKOW, September 27.—Officers and men of the New Fourth Army who had been engaged in marauding operations in the environs of the Wuhan area have been surrendering group after group to the Japanese expeditionary forces and within the past fortnight more than 600 have laid down their arms.

In the Yanghsin area, the expeditionary forces commenced attack on the New Fourth Army agitating near Changchiawan, 10 kilometers north of Yanghsin, on the night of September 15 and cut off the retreat of 1,000 enemy troops near Kanghwangshan, 7 kilometers northeast of Changchiawan, finally putting them to rout. They fled northward leaving 75 dead on the field and abandoning 14 rifles.

In the Tunghaikow area, four officers and 47 non-commissioned officers and men of the guerilla units of the New Fourth Army came surrendering to the Japanese expeditionary force stationed at Tunghaikow on September 15.

In the Chiukowchen area, 592 officers and men of the guerilla band, including the commander, who had been engaged in depredations at Chiukowchen, 20 kilometers north of Shayangchen, came over to the Japanese in that sector on September 19, realizing the foolishness of further resistance, since they were hard pressed by the Japanese but the Chinese regulars would not take them in. They carried 402 rifles, eight machine-guns and nine automatic rifles.

KNOX IS DISSATISFIED WITH BRITAIN'S POLICY

Domei

LISBON, September 27.—United States Navy Secretary Frank Knox, now visiting England, when interviewed by newspapers in London on September 24, expressed his dissatisfaction with the British policy of attaching too much importance to the war with Germany and gave a verbal warning to Britishers through the newspapermen, according to a London dispatch. Knox said in part as follows:

"I have come to understand as a result of my present visit to England that the British nation is solely engaged in war with Germany, thinking as if the war with Japan were of a subsidiary nature. This will hurt the confidence of the American people in Britain. I hope the British press will impress their public on the importance of the war with Japan."

U.S. AIR FORCE IS DESPERATE DUE TO DEFEAT

Daily Japanese Attacks of Enemy Bases in China Completely Upset Foe's Plan

PLANNING JAPAN RAID

Nippon Airmen Pound Kunming Airfield to Wipe Out Hostile Planes

Following its typhonic blast on September 20, against Kunming, the main stronghold of the United States air force in China, the Japanese Army's air arm in China on September 22 hit Nanyung; on September 24, Kienow and Changsha; and on September 26, Chian, Kanchow, and Suichow, in Kiangsi Province, thus moving forward daily in smashing drives against the enemy's first line bases, reports Domei.

The enemy, however, is working persistently to rebuild its bases no matter how hard and often they are hit, and apparently intends trying to hold Kienow, Hengyang, Lingling, Paochi, Chihchiang, Kweilin, and Kunming at all costs and to fight back against a Japanese challenge for decisive action. The enemy's fighting will, say observers, cannot be lightly taken into consideration.

During the volunteer air force period of the American air force in China, a period which lasted from the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia until July of last year, and during the next period which lasted from July of last year, until about March of this year, the enemy fought passively, concentrating on avoiding battle. With the advent of this spring, however, the enemy gradually began to move actively, increasing the degree of its activity still more since President Franklin Roosevelt's declaration at the Quebec Conference that the offensive against Japan would be intensified.

Plans Raiding Japan

The central aim of the American air force in China is to create disorder in the areas occupied by the Japanese Forces, and, if possible, to seize a chance to raid Japan Proper should such an opportunity present itself while it is carrying out these guerilla-like operations. It is also clear that the enemy intends to work together with the American air force in India, once the rainy season is over on the Burma front, to divert Japanese strength there.

There is no room for doubt that at the conference held at New Delhi immediately after the Quebec Conference, Lieutenant-General George Sratmeyer, Chief-of-Staff of the American Army Air Corps; Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander of the American Air Force in India and China, and Lieutenant-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the American Air Force in China, discussed concrete plans along these lines for the American air force in China.

After that conference, the enemy began to show signs of haste in increasing and putting in order its strength in China. Recently its force had reached a total of X X P-40's, P-43's, P-38's, B-25's and B-24's. It was about to launch into real action when on September 20, Japanese Air Units pounded Kunming, its central base, and wiped out 42 fighters and bombers at one stroke. The enemy was stopped before it moved out but it still has X X planes remaining and its fighting will cannot be sneered at.

In former times, the transportation capacity from India to China was estimated at ten and some planes a month but the fact that in the short period between the last part of July and early September a total of X X first line planes were made ready is a manifestation of the enemy's determination to overcome any difficulty and to fight. The fact that among the new planes are counted an increased number of Lockheed P-38's, a heavy dual-motored dual-fuselaged fighter, and Consolidated B-24's shows the enemy's intention to maintain superior operating range and fighting and bombing power in order to be ready for raids on Japan Proper and for operations over Burma.

Recent reports also reveal that the Ford factories in Bangalore, Bombay, and New Delhi, which are being used to assemble planes, will be expanded and that Consolidated is

(Continued on Page 2)

FELICITATIONS ARE EXCHANGED BY TOJO, HITLER

Voice Mutual Confidence in Victory on 3rd Anniversary of 3-Power Pact Signing

STRONGER TIES STRESSED

Premier Tojo Avers Staunch Traditions of Reich, Japan Will Prevail Over Foes

An exchange of congratulatory messages was made between Reichsfuehrer Hitler and Prime Minister Tojo Monday on the occasion of the third anniversary of the signing of the three-Power pact, expressing mutual confidence in the ultimate victory of the three signatory nations and determination that their ties shall be strengthened through all the trials and ordeals.

Prime Minister Tojo's message to the Reichsfuehrer follows:

"On this the third anniversary of the conclusion of the three-Power treaty among Germany, Japan and Italy, I take pleasure in wishing Your Excellency the best of health in a glorious fight and expressing my sincere admiration for the courageous and gallant fight of your nation's army, navy and air forces. I am firmly convinced that the staunch traditions of Germany and Japan and their dauntless fighting tried under fire for many years will prevail over our enemies and, in fact, they have already overwhelmed them with their might. We feel reassured of our ultimate victory for we are fighting in our self-defense, for the construction of a new world order and for the triumphant march of justice. This is my best wishes for ties stronger than ever between Germany and Japan so that we may fight through until victory is won."

Reichsfuehrer Hitler's message to the Prime Minister:

"On the third anniversary of the conclusion of a historic treaty which so splendidly manifests the close ties linking the peoples of Japan and Germany and expresses the common aims of the two nations, I wholeheartedly pray for the brave and valiant fight and so well-merited success of Japan's arms.

"I am firmly convinced of our ultimate victory in this world-historic war and that the ideal of the three-Power pact to construct a new world order can be fulfilled without fail. I believe in a happy and prosperous Europe and East Asia."

'FRENCH LINE' REVIVAL SLATED BY WASHINGTON

U.S. Forced to Release Former 'Frozen' Enemy Assets to Bolster Its Shipping

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 27.—The head-on clash between Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the United States Treasury Department regarding the former's decision to release the frozen assets of a French navigation company is assuming grave proportions, says a Washington report received here today.

Hull had released the frozen capital of the firm, which amounted to $200,000, in order to establish a branch enterprise of the United Steamship Company under the name "French Liner."

The formation of the sister company had progressed as far as the appointment of a Frenchman as its president. The appointee was the leader of the French maritime mission which was sent to the United States prior to the surrender of France to Germany. In 1942, he was branded as a "politically undesirable character" by the Treasury Department.

The deliberate appointment of this "undesirable personage" is considered as an outward affront against the Treasury Department.

New Bank in Chosen

A new bank named the Choko Bank was founded in Keijo, Chosen, Monday, with a capitalization of ¥9,250,000. It will open for business on October 1. The new institute headed by Yuchi Iwatsubo is one of the two commercial banks in Chosen, the other being the Chosen Commercial Bank. Mr. Iwatsubo was formerly director of the Bank of Japan's Securities Bureau.

EXTRA SESSION OF DIET TO BE CALLED OCT. 25 TO PUSH WAR EFFORTS

Government to Set Up Ministry of Munitions

Aim to Effect Speedy Expansion of Arms Production, Particularly of Aircraft; Planning Board and Commerce Ministry Abolished

The establishment of a Munitions Ministry with a view to realizing a speedy expansion of munitions production, particularly of aircraft to effect a radical increase of this country's aerial fighting power, was announced by the Board of Information on Tuesday afternoon.

With the establishment of the new Ministry, the present Planning Board and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry will be abolished, the announcement revealed.

The announcement giving an outline of the working of the new Ministry follows:

"1. With a view to realizing a speedy expansion of munitions production, especially a radical increase of aerial fighting power, by devoting the national strength in accordance with the 'principles guiding the operation of state affairs under the existing situation,' the Ministry of Munitions will be established to carry out and assure the production of munitions according to plan and in an unified manner.

"With the establishment of the said Ministry, the present Planning Board and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry will be abolished.

"2. For the purpose of simplifying thoroughly the control of production of important munitions and unifying the systems of issuing military and governmental contracts, the businesses of the Army and Navy concerning the control of important munitions production, which are necessary for the purpose, will be transferred to the Ministry of Munitions.

"3. With the establishment of the Ministry of Munitions, the greater part of matters under the jurisdiction of the Planning Board and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, matters pertaining to national general mobilization and matters pertaining to munitions production will be transferred to the Ministry of Munitions.

"Of the matters pertaining to munitions production which are under the jurisdiction of other Ministries, those which are necessary for the purpose will be transferred to the Ministry of Munitions.

"4. With the abolition of the Planning Board, matters pertaining to the comprehensive adjustment of state affairs in both material and spiritual fields shall be dealt with by the Cabinet in a simple and effective manner.

"5. Of the businesses of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry the matters which have no important connection with munitions production will be administered through a procedure to be decided separately.

"6. A method is to be formulated to enable active Army and Navy officers (including civil officials), who are required, to become members of the staff of the Ministry of Munitions.

"7. In planning the organization and structure of the Ministry of Munitions the principle of simplifying them as far as possible shall be followed.

"8. Preparations will be made speedily in the various Ministries concerned, with a view to opening the Ministry of Munitions on November 1."

FUEHRER PROMISES NORWAY'S FREEDOM

Reich Commissioner Reveals German Stand

Domei

BERLIN, September 27.—Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler intends to grant independence to Norway, it was disclosed in a declaration made by Josef Terboven, Reich Commissioner in Norway, before a joint session of the Norwegian administration and legislature held in Oslo, reports from the Norwegian capital reveal. Colonel Vidkun Quisling, Premier of Norway, presided at the meeting.

The declaration in substance was as follows:

"The Axis forces are carrying on a decisive battle, staking their existence, against Bolshevism and Anglo-Saxon plutocracy. The outcome of the war will decide the fate for the next several hundred years not only for the people of Germany, but for all the Germanic peoples and the whole of Europe. It is the policy of Reichsfuehrer Hitler to gain victory in the war and at the same time to grant freedom and independence to a reborn national socialistic Norway."

222 SWEDISH SHIPS LOST SINCE OUTBREAK OF WAR

Aggregate 577,000 Tons Up to End of August; 1,191 Seamen Are Also Killed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 27.—Sweden has suffered gigantic losses in shipping since the outbreak of the war, according to figures disclosed by Swedish reports.

From the outbreak of the war until the end of August, 222 Swedish merchantmen aggregating 577,000 tons were lost, the reports revealed. It is also added that the sacrifices of seamen have reached 1,191.

However, it is believed that these figures include those Swedish ships that were seized by belligerent nations.

NEW GERMAN BOMB WORRIES BRITISHERS

Secret Missile Said to Have Wings

Domei

LISBON, September 27.—British military circles are considerably worried over the new German secret bomb which the Germans are reported to have employed only on a restricted scale thus far, according to reports from London today.

There are two opinions on the secret bomb. Firstly, that the bomb is a rocket assisted glider controlled by radio. Secondly, that the bomb is carried by a rocket assisted glider and released by a mother aircraft. The first opinion is reported reliable because the bomb is said to have wings.

The new bomb caused the British navy a great surprise when the first one was used, the reports said.

'CHIANG MERCHANT FLEET' SCORED BY U.S. MAGAZINE

Time Sarcastically Criticizes Transfer of Liberty Ships To Chungking

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 27.—In a desperate move to show that it was doing something to aid Chungking the United States Government recently transferred two Liberty type ships to the tottering regime. Pointing out that Chungking has absolutely no sea coast, the September 20 issue of weekly magazine Time sarcastically called this the most ironic hand of aid ever extended by the United States.

"It is said that the United States Government has given two ships to Chungking," Time declared sarcastically, "but we know that Chungking has absolutely no coastline. This latest move must be called the most ironic hand of aid ever extended to the anti-Axis by the United States. Through this move Chungking now has a new merchant marine aggregating 20,000 tons, but it will not be able to use it for itself. The only thing it can do is to let the ships cruise between America and Britain."

Convening of Legislature For 3 Days Decided By Cabinet

TO ACT ON BUDGET

Other Measures to Keep in Step With Existing Affairs to Be Submitted

A three-day extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet will be convoked on October 25 for passage of budgetary estimates and legislative bills to keep in step with operation of State affairs under the current situation, it was announced by the Board of Information on Tuesday afternoon.

The decision to convene the extraordinary session of the Diet was reached at a regular meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday, the announcement revealed.

Announcement Issued

The announcement follows:

"The Government at a regular Cabinet meeting today have decided to request an Imperial sanction for the convening of an extraordinary session of the Diet. To be convened on October 25, the extraordinary session is to last for three days. The purpose is to present the budget and legislative bills to keep step with the operation of state affairs under the existing situation, thereby making known both at home and abroad the inflexible determination of the Government for the successful prosecution of the war and enhancing further the solidarity of the entire nation.

"The Budget and bills expected to be presented are as follows:

1. Budget
2. Bills

A. Bill concerning the simplification of the budget.

B. Bill concerning the simplification of the administration of justice.

C. Bill concerning munitions companies.

D. Bill concerning the strengthening of defense against air raids.

E. Bill concerning the continuation of duties of Diet members who have responded to the call for service.

F. Bill concerning the revision of Military Service Law."

6th Since China Affair

The extraordinary session of the Diet will be the sixth since the outbreak of the China Affair.

An extraordinary session of the Diet is convened only when matters of the utmost urgency are required to be discussed and the term of session is between two days and one week, to be decided as deemed proper on each occasion.

It was on October 22, 1894 that the first extraordinary session of the Diet was convoked to appropriate the expenses for the Sino-Japanese War. The second one was held from September 4, 1937 for five days to decide on the expenditure for the China Affair and the third from November 16, 1941 for five days to vote on the special supplementary arms budget to cope with the delicate international situation just prior to the War of Greater East Asia. The fourth was held from December 21, 1941 to approve the extraordinary supplementary arms budget to cover the cost of the War of Greater East Asia that had broken out. The fifth was held from May 27 last year to appropriate the sums necessary for planned shipbuilding. The last two sessions lasted two days each. The sixth was held for three days from June 16 this year to adopt the legislative bills for industrial adjustments and the necessary budgetary estimates for the gigantic task.

In this way, extraordinary sessions of the Diet are held whenever there are matters of the highest importance which must be enforced with the greatest dispatch and the necessary appropriations must be discussed.

The coming extraordinary session is to be held to discuss the unexampled national strengthening program that has been adopted by the Government and the budgetary

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ARMY OFFICER WINS SOUTHERNERS' LOVE

Sub-Lieutenant Hosokawa Contributing Much in Construction of Sphere

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE.—"Look at the Flag of the Rising Sun. It symbolizes a country which is rising higher and higher just like the brilliant rising sun. Look at the Stars and Stripes. It is the emblem of a country which is sinking just like the stars which are about to disappear. 'Mahatari' or 'Bintan,' (the sun or stars), just think, which is stronger and which will overshadow the other?" asks Sub-Lieutenant Kiyomi Hosokawa of the native youths of Timor.

Shouting in unison "Mahatari, Mahatari" (the sun, the sun), Indonesian youths are eagerly cooperating with the Japanese Forces in full confidence of Japan's might and power. Sub-Lieutenant Hosokawa's contribution to the construction of a Greater East Asia is worth recording in the historic annals of the current global war.

In January 1942, Sub-Lieutenant Hosokawa participated in the Battle of Malai as a garrison commander stationed in Perak State. After the fall of Singapore he successfully quelled enemy remnants' sporadic uprisings. He was able to organize a grand mass rally in Perak State attended by some 4,000 youths. With the slogan, "Oust the British and guard our country," a Malai Youths Detached Corps was organized on the occasion of the mass rally.

Sultan Cooperates

At the headquarters, motorcycles were massed and, coupled with the burning enthusiasm of the youths, was the unstinted cooperation of the Sultan and all his family members in Perak State. Proudly wearing the badge of the corps written in Sanskrit, these Malai youths started out on a new life, arresting anti-Japanese overseas Chinese, mopping-up enemy remnants and distributing rice to refugees.

When the Japanese Forces marched into Bandoeng, Java, Sub-Lieutenant Hosokawa headed the vanguard unit. There again his sincerity and unlimited vigor enabled him to earn the cooperation of the Indonesians. Thus, the pacification movement in Bandoeng was a great success thoroughly crushing all enemy fifth columnist activities. They also discovered great quantities of fuel and arms hidden by the enemy.

Subsequently, the Sub-Lieutenant was charged with a special misssion of winning the cooperation of the Timor tribesmen who had been entirely excluded from the benefits of modern civilization due to the incessant hostilities between Holland and Portugal. Successfully penetrating swamps and dense jungle, the Sub-Lieutenant eagerly explained the true intentions of Japan to the Sultans who had left their palaces for the jungles with the spread of war flames over the Island.

It was not an easy task for him to convert those Sultans who had been greatly influenced by the Dutch rulers. However, the Sub-Lieutenant's burning enthusiasm and fervor finally moved them to such an extent that they promised to select twenty young men from each village to cooperate with him.

Detached Corps Formed

Four hundred youths gathered round Sub-Lieutenant Hosokawa and his vigorous spirit immediately fired the imagination of the native youths. Thus, the Timor Detached Corps was formed to operate as one with the Japanese Forces. In no time at all this corps manifested its enthusiasm by capturing Australian fifth columunists, defending the military base and by achieving other meritorious deeds.

An Indonesian youth who graduated from Waseda University is serving the Japanese Forces as an interpreter. And now, the Rising Sun flies proudly at the headquarters of the Detached Corps.

Sub-Lieutenant Hosokawa is loved and respected by grown-ups as well as by children of the Timor tribe. He has no parents, no brothers or sisters and is still unmarried. "Wherever I go, I make my home. Being all alone with no family to look after there is nothing to worry about," thus saying he happily lives among the innocent natives. He neither smokes nor drinks. He has named his straw-thatched hut, "Hakuunso" and likes to run about the plains with the native youths.

"I am very happy to learn that students are eager to serve the nation as airmen. The ambitious dreams of students will come true due to the present war," remarked Sub-Lieutenant Hosokawa, his face beaming with hope and happiness.

Shonan Seamen Graduate

Domei

SHONAN, September 28.—The second graduation exercises of the seamen's training institute for native inhabitants were held here on September 25. Honor graduates will be sent to Japan for further study and training. The first party of three Malais and the second party also of three will be sent to Japan shortly.

COBBERS (COMRADES)

—By COBBER

(Special to the Nippon Times)

Such was the title chosen by Thomas Wood for a book which he wrote about Australia. Wood was an Englishman, and he looked at Australia with the fresh, eager eyes of a man treading virgin ground. He had an amateur's searching interest in this far-stretching, sun-baked country, in its people and in the way they lived. And he knew how to write.

What was his verdict? Well, he found these young Aussies a very different proposition from the hard-headed, conservative Englanders at home. He found in them one quality of character which transcended all others, and that quality he immortalized in the title of his now famous book.

"Cobber", in a word, expresses the average Australian's very homely but sincere will to be friendly toward others. There's no need for us to dig very minutely into all the whys and wherefores of this characteristic: suffice it to know that such is a fact. However, one or two of the contributing causes, simple as they are, come very readily to mind and are interesting enough to be discussed right now.

Australia is a land of boundless resources. Its people are accustomed to a life of comparative comfort: and certainly they have experienced none of the bitter, relentless struggle against nature that smaller and less fortunately endowed territories have had to wage over the centuries. A life of perpetual struggle has a toughening, repressive influence on men: a life of plenty, easily acquired and easily enjoyed, lead people to a more carefree, happy-go-lucky attitude of mind. Because they enjoy an unusually high standard of living, Australians rightly feel that they have no serious quarrel with anyone else . . . hence their easy-going, tolerant philosophy of "live and let live."

Climate, too, has no little influence in moulding the character of a nation; and Australia's climate is a veritable gift of the Gods. Health, so desperately sought-after in many another land, is something that no one need worry about "down under." Sparkling afternoon and weekend sunshine is a direct invitation to sport, so that Australians are among the most sport-minded people in the world. And sport builds cobbers.

Sport is in the blood of Australians as well as in their climate. For the roots of all Australian sport lie in the green fields and parklands of old England. Australia, as the non-British world is all too prone to forget, is a geographical rather than a national expression, and its people are a close-knit community of one birth and one historic blood. They have never known the bitterness of civil war, vendettas, minority disputes and inter-racial clashes: so that by instinct alone they are born "cobbers" and not sworn foes.

Population plays perhaps the biggest role of all, and the Commonwealth's population is unnaturally sparse. If Australians, then, show a quality of warm hearted friendship it may partly derive from two sound instincts: firstly, the instinct for self-preservation; secondly, the instinct for companionship.

The almost embarrassing hospitality which Thomas Wood and other visitors to Australia have experienced is a long-standing tradition among country folk. It is, after all, a natural expression of joy and celebration at receiving the call of a passing traveller. Distances in the Australian outback are prodigious—the more keenly felt as homes are so scattered—and distance, like sport, breeds hospitality and friendships.

Finally, there's the question of national destiny, a question brought starkly to the fore-front as a result of the current Pacific War. Australians, numbering only seven millions altogether, are well aware of their need for protection by a friendly hand. For no young country can afford to make dangerous enemies out of a prospective friend.

The past, which in older countries is often so bitter, so replete with historic jealousy and feuds, scarcely exists in the young, flourishing Commonwealth of Australia. On the contrary, Australian philosophy—and very wisely—is to live in the present and to be cobbers with all who are ready and worthy to accept their friendship.

It is the ardent hope of both Australians and Japanese—nay, their sacred duty—to see that the spirit of "cobbers" shall never succumb to the temporary bitterness of war.

SAHAY CONGRATULATES BA MAW ON FREEDOM DAY

Thanks Burmese Prime Minister's Promise to Aid India In Her Fight

Domei

BANGKOK, September 26.—Felicitations on the occasion of Burma's independence celebration were dispatched telegraphically on Monday by Anand Mohan Sahay, Chairman of the Thailand Territorial Committee of the Indian Independence League to Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma.

Speaking on behalf of the Indians residing in Thailand, Mr. Sahay declared, "I offer Your Excellency and the people of Burma most cordial and sincere felicitations on the occasion of the nationwide celebration of Burma's independence.

"Burma's freedom, under Your Excellency's worthy leadership, undoubtedly offers great impetus and encouragement in our determination to achieve India's freedom.

"Your Excellency's very kind promise of all-out aid in our fight reassures our co-ordinate effort to fully and completely destroy Anglo-American imperialism once and for all.

"Our success is as certain as doom is to our common enemy."

Extra Session of Diet To Be Called Oct. 25

(Continued From Page 1)

estimates accompanying its enforcement.

To Disperse Offices

In order to strengthen the home defense, the Government at a regular session of the Cabinet Tuesday decided to spread out the Government offices to the provinces.

Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Naoki Hoshino explained the plan for adjusting the concentration of administrative offices in the metropolis and the Cabinet adopted it as the first step in the national strengthening program. An executive headquarters is to be established, headed by the Prime Minister and staffed by the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet and other officials, for undertaking the task of dispersion.

The Board of Information at 12:45 p.m. issued a communique announcing the plan to disperse Government offices.

Another matter decided at the same session of the Cabinet for placing administration on a decisive war basis was to make the hours at Government offices continuous so that the highest efficiency may be achieved.

AXIS DIGNITARIES FETE ANNIVERSARY OF PACT

Thai, Nippon, German Leaders Stress Victory at Party Held in Bangkok

Domei

BANGKOK, September 27.—Thai Foreign Minister, Wichit Wichit Wathakan and Foreign Adviser, Prince Varnveidyakara Varayarn were guests of honor together with other high-ranking Thai officials at a banquet commemorating the third anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact, which was held this evening at the Japanese Embassy.

Japan was represented by the Counselor of the Japanese Embassy, Koh Ishii, and the Japanese military and naval attachés in Thailand, while Germany was represented by the German Minister to Thailand, Dr. Ernst Wendler, as well as other officials.

Mr. Ishii, Dr. Wendler and Foreign Minister Wichit in their respective speeches stressed the determination of their respective countries to carry on the war to a victorious end.

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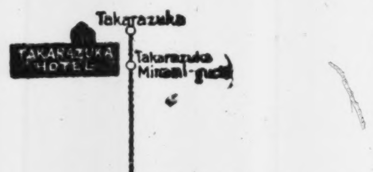

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STOCK-RAISING GIVEN STIMULUS IN SOUTH

Program for Increased Production in Malai, Sumatra, Java Borneo Revealed

Domei

SHONAN, September 27.—To cope with various industrial activities in the Southern Regions, stock-raising and the production of leather are being greatly encouraged by improving the technique as well as by introducing superior breeds of animals.

Stock-raising is being encouraged by increasing the number of cows, horses, sheep, goats, pigs and other animals, improving their strain and increasing the labor capacity in rural districts. At the same time, the smooth distribution of meat and fertilizer has been realized and the installation of a combined distribution system of other necessities has materialized.

The Directorate-General of the Military Administration adopted the following plans with regard to the increased production of livestock in Malai, Sumatra, Java and North Borneo:

1. To increase the number of oxen and horses as much as possible and to introduce proper methods of improving their strain.
2. To bolster further the leather industry and to install new facilities.
3. To propagate information concerning live-stock raising, and to found laboratories.
4. To increase the number of cows and goats.

Some of these new measures are already under way, with success.

Prior to the war, there were available 3,550,000 oxen in Java, 250,000 in Sumatra, 230,000 in Malai, 10,300 in North Borneo and 5,200,000 in Burma, while of buffaloes there were 2,000,000 in Java, 360,000 in Sumatra, 230,000 in Malai, 500 in North Borneo and 1,000,000 in Burma. The total number of oxen and buffaloes amounted to the enormous figure, of 13,020,000. As to cattle 20,000 were raised in Java, for consumption within the island.

As regards the increased production of cattle, Malai and Burma will be left to follow their own course, while in Java, Sumatra, and North Borneo positive measures for the expansion of productivity will be adopted. In eastern Java and the Sunda Islands superior species will be introduced, and from these areas new stocks of cattle will be transferred to other parts of the Southern Regions.

In parallel with the increased production of cattle, the agricultural industry will be bolstered while the transportation of wartime materials will be facilitated.

The leather industry is progressing with vigorous strides. In Java the surplus leather is exported to neighboring countries. The leather goods manufactured in Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Malai and Burma are massed at 13 collecting offices which are responsible for supplying the demand within the South as well as of supplying the Army, and of exporting to Japan. In Borneo, Sumatra, Malai, and Burma the production of leather has been greatly expanded.

For the purpose of propagating scientific knowledge on live-stock raising, the veterinary school in Java was enlarged. At present X X native students are enrolled there, studying hard medical science as it concerns cattle, and learning the technique of raising live-stock. Similar schools will be found throughout the Southern Regions, particularly in the important cities.

The manufacture of powdered milk is being undertaken in Java and a certain amount has already been produced. Sheep, goats and pigs are also being raised in order to meet the demand of the native inhabitants. The quality of wool has been improved due to the unstinted efforts of the people concerned, thus contradicting the generally accepted conception that the wool produced in the Dutch East Indies is inferior to that produced in Australia.

Hsinking Recognizes Fascist Government Under Duce Mussolini

Domei

HSINKING, September 28.—The Manchoukuo Government today announced officially that it has recognized the new Italian Fascist Republican Government. The decision was taken at an extraordinary meeting of the State Council. Approval by the Privy Council and the subsequent Imperial sanction, all took place today. The Manchoukuo Government at once notified Premier and Foreign Minister Benito Mussolini of the new Government of that effect through the German Government.

CELEBES HOLDS CEREMONY TO CONSTRUCT IRON PLANT

Domei

MACASSAR, September 26.—The ceremony marking the setting up of the framework for the large iron plant was held recently on the occasion of the Autumnal Equinox festival at an undisclosed place in the Celebes.

The growing industrial needs of the island will be met by the new plant which will manufacture various iron goods such as sheeting, casting, zinc alloys and iron tools mending machines. Also agricultural tools and kitchen utensils will be supplied by the new plant, while the old provisionary plants will remain turning out nuts, bolts and other building materials.

The iron for the plants will be obtained from refloated vessels formerly belonging to the Dutch forces, which can be found in large numbers close to the island.

BIG FLEET IN GIBRALTAR

Domei

LISBON, September 27.—A large anti-Axis naval armada and transport fleet are massed at Gibraltar, says a report from La Linea, Spain. It consists of seven aircraft carriers, two cruisers and ten destroyers, including two French vessels.

A transport fleet of 56 ships, including several vessels fully loaded with troops and tanks gathered at the harbor, but a portion of the squadron has already left the port in the direction of the Atlantic.

U.S. Air Force Desperate in China

(Continued From Page 1)

building a large scale plant in Mysore.

The enemy's frantic efforts to increase its air strength, in connection with the way it is carrying its counter-offensive in the Solomons and New Guinea area, must be noted carefully and blasted before it is accomplished.

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REVISED ECONOMY OF F.I.C. IS HAILED

Country's Products Now Enjoying Profitable Market in Greater East Asia

Domei

SAIGON, September, 27.—Local economic circles today hailed the reorientation of French Indo-China economy which hitherto was based on European markets.

The economists pointed out that the isolation of French Indo-China from European markets, with the outbreak of the current World War, has enabled it to find profitable markets in Greater East Asia. It was revealed that F.I.C. is at present supplying the Co-Prosperity Sphere with vast supplies of rice, vegetables, fish and oil. They explained that before the war, French Indo-China exported approximately 1,500,000 tons of rice, including unhulled rice, white rice, broken rice and rice bran. Now the rice is being exported to Japan, China and other areas of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It was pointed out that broken rice is playing an important role as a material from which gasoline can be produced. It is also possible to extract alcohol from broken rice.

Before the war, it was disclosed, French Indo-China consumed approximately 40,000 tons of gasoline annually. From 100,000 tons of broken rice, 20,000 tons of alcohol suitable for fuel purposes can be produced. At present about 3,500 motor cars, trucks and buses are being operated on charcoal fuel. Wood for producing charcoal is limitless in French Indo-China.

In pre-war days French Indo-China consumed about 20,000 tons of heavy oil annually of which most was used for the generation of electricity. This heavy oil requirement is now being partially met by use of coal, charcoal, as well as by the utilization of rice hulls which is abundant in Cochin-China.

Important Source of Oil

It was also pointed out that fish proved to be an important source for the manufacture of heavy oil and experts revealed that Lake Taihu in Cambodia yields an annual catch of 130,000 tons of fish, of which a total of more than 20,000 tons was exported to Java and Malai in the past. Surplus fish is now being used as a source for the heavy oil production which now reaches a total of 3,000 tons yearly.

It was disclosed that the authorities in F.I.C. are now encouraging the cultivation of peanuts, especially in Cambodia where the authorities have valorized the purchasing price of peanuts. Peanut oil is now being used as a source from which to extract lubricating oil. Last year the production of peanut oil exceeded 5,000 tons while the production of copra oil also neared the same mark. The castor-oil and sesame-oil production amounted to 1,000 tons each.

The present consumption in French Indo-China of lubricating oil reaches 15,000 or 20,000 tons yearly and efforts are being made to place lubricants on a self-sustaining basis. For the purpose of placing heavy oil and lubricating oil on a self-sufficient basis, a special Commission for Oil Resources was organized last year and this commission is now controlling the purchasing of all raw materials for oil. As a result, the copra yield in Cochin-China for the first half of the year showed an increase of 1,200 tons as compared with the total of 7,800 tons for the whole of last year.

Nippon Forces Down 11 Enemy Warplanes

(Continued from Page 1)

mander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwest Pacific, according to a Melbourne report.

Blamey warned that furious resistance of powerful Japanese Units must be expected.

New Planes Supreme

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, September 28.—Spectacular air victories, effective in the daily demolition of the enemy's vital bases and field positions in the South Pacific war front, attest to the superior qualities of the Imperial Army's latest air weapons—"Shoki" fighters, "Donryu" bombers and "Shitei" reconnaissance planes.

Nicknamed "Australian Liner" because of its frequent incursions into Australian skies, "Shitei" reconnaissance aircraft are playing no small part in the air-pummelling being dealt to the enemy, for vital information has been learned through the patrolling of enemy-held areas thus guiding the activities of fighter and bomber units of the Imperial Army.

There has been a marked decrease in the frequency of anti-Axis air raids on Japanese bases since the appearance of Shoki fighters which are well named after the famed demon-slaying god. These fighters wreaked so much havoc among enemy bomber formations, that lately, heavy bombers of the enemy hastily jettison their load and hightail for home when the Imperial Army fighters appear.

"Donryu" bombers also possess markedly superior points when compared with enemy bombers. They are able to undertake aerial assaults deep into enemy territory without any fighter escort and fight off any opposition offered by enemy interceptors.

Regional Heads Meet

The third conference of the chairmen of the Regional Administrative Councils was held at the Prime Minister's official residence Tuesday, when Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and all Cabinet Ministers, Governor Shigeo Odachi of Tokyo Metropolis, Governors Shinya Uchica, Shinji Yoshino, Kakichi Kawarada, Shigeru Yoshida, Katsuroku Aikawa, Chiaki Barr and Tamon Maeda of various prefectures who are chairmen of the Regional Councils, attended.

HULL SAID ON WAY TO SOVIET CAPITAL

U.S. State Secretary Rumored Traveling for 3-Power Foreign Chiefs' Meeting

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 27.—With Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, reportedly having left for a short vacation at Hot Springs, Virginia, informed circles are of the opinion that the aged American State Secretary is traveling to Moscow to attend a foreign ministers' conference.

Observers are certain that Hull is heading for Moscow inasmuch as State Department quarters have been declaring that a meeting of the foreign chiefs of America, Britain, and the Soviet Union would finally take place in Moscow in the near future. British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will be the British representative, it is believed.

Because the German forces on the Eastern front are effecting forceful and drastic withdrawal operations, anti-Axis quarters are beginning to suffer misgivings, some of them spreading rumors that Hull is going to Moscow because he has had some special reports from Admiral William Standley, the American Ambassador to the Soviet Union. In any case, competent observers are unanimous in their opinion that the American Government intends at this time to put in order its relations with the Soviets.

Many Rumors Circulating

Various rumors are circulating as to what will be talked over at the Moscow meeting. According to a London report appearing in the New York Times, the United States Government is said to have demanded that certain problems not be discussed at the conference. Among these tabooed topics, the United States Government is reported to have particularly stressed the Turkish problem, and questions concerning the future of Europe. This report has caused much reaction in Washington political circles.

Ever since the magazine, War and the Labor Class, denounced the neutral policy of the Turkish Government, Soviet-Turkish relations have become extremely delicate, with some irresponsible neutral quarters even circulating rumors of border skirmishes taking place between the forces of the two nations.

In other questions, although the Soviet Government immediately appointed its representatives for the Anti-Axis Politico-Military Committee, newly established at Algiers, and has been sending out much publicity over Radio Moscow that the committee has been completed, the United States Government has yet to appoint its representatives and seems not so very eager and enthusiastic over the new anti-Axis organ.

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GERMAN TEAM WINS IN HANDBALL GAME

Meiji Players Are Defeated 14 To 4 in Season's Opener at Yokohama Field

A powerful second half offensive staged by the Germans enabled them to overpower the Meiji varsity handball team, 14 to 4, in a game staged on the St. Joseph's College field in Yokohama on Sunday afternoon.

This game officially opened the winter sports season, and a large number of enthusiasts turned out to see the opener. The winner's who ranked as the top handball team in the country last season again fielded a formidable lineup and some keen contests are expected when they are pitted against the Taiiku Semmon and the Keio handballers, Keio handballers, the two crack Japanese teams in Kanto.

The Meiji players put up a fine defensive game in the first half and held their hard-shooting opponents to a 4 to 2 score but they were completely outclassed after the interval, when they allowed the Germans to net 10 times.

Hemple, the Reich star was the most outstanding player on the field and besides playing a constructive game he managed to score 7 goals single-handed. Both Mosaner and Fukagawa turned in brilliant performances in their respective goals and some certain goals were averted by clever work on the part of these two custodians.

The game opened with the winner's tallying in the first minute of play when Hemple broke through on his own to net with a rousing shot. The Japanese defense stiffened and with fine work by their goalie and the two backs, they held the Germans scoreless for the next 10 minutes. The elusive Hemple then came through with his second counter and was followed by another goal by Zoz when Meiji broke into the scoring column with a neat goal by Kozaki. The first half ended with the Germans leading by 4 goals to 2.

In the second half the powerful German scoring machine began to click, and goals came along in rapid succession. Hemple added five more while the Bernstein brothers, Koeger and Zoz scored an additional 5 goals between them, to enable the Germans to run out easy victors by the score of 14 goals to 4.

The teams were:

Germans: Mosaner, Niggemann, Sielaender, O. Schmidt captain), M. Schmidt, R. Bernstein, Hemple, H. Bernstein, Zoz and Koeger.

Meiji Fukagawa, Ogawa, Ito, Ishikawa, Kozaki, Imayeda, Sasaki, Okumura, Ishikawa, Kamimaru, Izeri.

GOOD RICE HARVEST SEEN IN S. BORNEO THIS YEAR

Favorable Weather, Technical Guidance by Japanese Help Give Excellent Crop

Domei

BANJERMASIN, September 25.—The rich rice crop harvested this year in South Borneo which exceeds the average year's crop is due to favorable weather and the technical guidance and the encouragement given to native inhabitants by the Japanese authorities.

Rice harvesting is now in full swing in Hceresoingai in south-eastern Borneo which is the main rice growing district in South Borneo.

The Japanese authorities are now purchasing unhulled rice in accordance with the Purchasing Act promulgated in July this year and a planned quantity of rice is expected to be stored in newly-established storehouses by the end of October, through the positive cooperation of farmers and Chinese rice dealers.

ROOSEVELT MAKES BOAST OF SHIPPUILDING CAPACITY

Issues Proclamation on Eve of Shipbuilding Day—Claims 2,100 Craft Built

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 26.—President Roosevelt boastfully played off America's shipbuilding efficiency in his proclamation issued today on the eve of Shipbuilding Day to be observed tomorrow in various places throughout the United States, according to reports from Washington.

"In the last two years, American shipyards have launched 2,100 vessels," declared Roosevelt, "and this record is unparalleled in our shipbuilding history. The attainment of such results is ample proof that the American people are not easy-going, indolent nationals."

Over 1,000,000 employes, at the 70 shipyards and 350 factories manufacturing ship parts, are scheduled to take tomorrow an oath of greater efforts for the prosecution of the war, it is further claimed.

BUDDHIST STUDIES IN JAPAN

Japan is the only country which can boast of a continuous tradition of Buddhist studies that has been zealously preserved during the last 15 centuries. Buddhism was introduced in Japan from Chosen in 552 A.D. Prince Shotoku welcomed it as the greatest religion that had ever been preached. He is said to have written to his father in the defense of Buddhism;

"Shinto expounds the origin of human beings. Confucianism, being a system of moral principles, is coeval with the people and deals with the middle stage of humanity. Buddhism, the fruit of principles, arose when the human intellect matured."

Buddhism once established in Japan, attracted some of the greatest intellects of the country and inspired them so much that they found it necessary to go over to China to make a deeper study of the religion and its philosophy. The first and probably the greatest of them were Dengyo Daishi and Kobo Daishi. Dengyo Daishi, also known as Saicho, went to China in 803 on an Imperial order to study Buddhism from the famous Chinese teachers. One of the most influential Chinese schools of Buddhism was the Tien t'ai (Tendai) school founded by Tche-yi in the 6th century A.D. T'ien T'ai was the name of the place where the seat of this school had been established. Although it was a purely Chinese sect its principal doctrines were based on such authoritative Indian Buddhist texts as the Mahaprajna-paramita castra and the Saddharma-pundarika-sutra. Dengyo Daishi was initiated into the doctrines of the school and returned to Japan in 804 with a large collection of books. The Tendai sect of Japan was founded by him at Hieizan near Kyoto which still continues to be the headquarters of the Tendai school in Japan.

Went to China

Kobo Daishi, also known as Kukai, west to China in 804 and studied the doctrines of a mystic school which had been founded in China in the beginning of the 8th century by Vajrabodhi. Amonghavajra, the disciple of Vajrabodhi, further elaborated the doctrines of the school and translated a large number of Sanskrit text into Chinese which were of great use to the followers of the sect. Kukai was initiated by Houei kuo, a Chinese disciple of Amoghavajra and returned to Japan in 806. He propagated the doctrines of his school and at last in 853 founded a temple on the Koyasan mountain which gradually developed into a large Buddhist institution. The sect which was founded by Kukai is called Shingon and its chief seat Koyasan is still one of the largest and the most influential Buddhist establishments in Japan.

In Japan there are at present twelve Buddhist schools and of these the other ten are the Kusha, Jojitsu, Ritsu, Hosso, Sanron, Kegon, Zen, Nichiren, Jodo and Shinshu. Many of these schools have been and are still playing a very important part in the national life of Japan and have contributed to the advancement of learning for many centuries. This is why inspite of the introduction of the western method of teaching, the Japanese have zealously preserved the ancient institutions which have contributed so much to the growth of the Japanese civilization. Not only have they kept alive the ancient educational institutions but they have also kept up an unbroken tradition of study of angraphies of Indian authors, and translators, dictionaries, indices, and commentaries were also included in the collection from time to time. Various editions of this collection were printed in China at different times and of these three were the most important: the Song edition (1239 A.D.,) the Yuan edition, cient Buddhist literature.

The names of the Japanese Buddhist scholars are not without importance to the students of Chinese Buddhist canon. The works of these authors consisting mostly of commentaries, compilations and catalogues have long gained a place in the collections of Chinese Tripitaka. The works of Dengyo Daishi, Kobo Daishi, and Jikaku Daishi (714-864) which have now been included in the Tripitaka are of no mean importance for the study of the canon.

The Japanese scholars have made a still greater contribution by carefully preserving the ancient Chinese Tripitaka-the san tsang (sozo). This Tripitaka consists primarily of the ancient Chinese translations of Indian Buddhist texts belonging to almost all the schools except the Theravada. Important works of Chinese authors comprising mostly of catalogues of the translations, bio- (1277-1290 A. D.), the first Ming edition (1368-1644). Besides there was a Chosenese edition which was published in the 11th century in Chosen from old Chinese copies. So far as the preservation of the texts was concerned this edition, though the oldest extant, proved to be the best of all.

Lost in China

These old editions of the San tsang were however soon lost in China and Chosen. Complete copies of these editions were preserved in different Japanese monasteries. The best collection was found in the library of the San yen zan monastery at Shiba in Tokyo. A short history of these Japanese collections has been given by the late Professor Nanjo thus:

"In 987 A. D. when a famous priest called Chio-nen returned from China to Japan he first brought with him a copy of the edition of the Buddhist canon in more than 5,000 fasciculi, produced under the Song dynasty (960-1280). Afterwards copies of Chinese and Chosen editions were gradually brought over to Japan and deposited in the large temples or monasteries . . . In 1624-1643, a priest of the Tendai sect Ten kai by name first caused the great collection of the Buddhist canon to be printed in movable wooden types. Copies of this edition are still found in the libraries of some old temples. A few years later there was a priest of the Wo-baku sect, Do-ko, better known by another name, Tetsugen. In 1669 he first published a letter expressing his wish to receive donations for his intended reproduction of Mi tsang's edition (=Ming edition of 1586) of the Great Canon...For the third time he got fresh donations in 1681 and then published his long delayed edition. Copies of this publication issued by Tetsu gen have been preserved in many Buddhist temples or monasteries throughout the whole country of Japan. There is a special building within the gate of a temple for keeping this large Collection. This building is called in Japan Rin-zo or revolving repository because it contains a large, eight-angled bookcase, made to revolve round a verticle axis."

At the request of the India Office in London a copy of Tetsugen's edition of the Chinese Tripitaka printed in 1681 was presented by Japanese Ambassador in 1875 to the India Office Library. The famous catalogue of Buniyo Nanjio—A Catalogue of the Chinese Translation of the Buddhist Tripitaka, published in 1883 was a catalogue of this Japanese collection, which was again a reproduction of the first Ming edition of the Tripitaka.

In the meantime studies in Buddhist literature advanced in Japan and the necessity for publishing a more complete edition of the Tripitaka was felt. The lead was taken by a Japanese publishing society called the Kokioshoin and a complete edition of the Tripitaka was brought out by them between 1880 and 1885. This edition was a great improvement on all previous editions as it was based on a careful collation of the four previous editions of Canon viz. the Chosenese, the Song, the Yuan and the Ming from copies preserved in the San yen van monastery at Tokyo. The complete name of this collection is Dainihon Koteidaizokyo. It consisted of 318 fasciculi in 40 boxes printed on Chinese paper. As this edition contains a larger number of texts han that of the Ming edition and as the arrangement of the texts is a little different, the Catalogue of Nanjio is not of much use for the consulation of this edition. But as the catalogue was rich in other materials it still continues to be of use to us.

In 1902 another Society, the Zokyoshin of Kyoto undertook the publication of a new edition of the Canon from collections preserved in the monasteries of Kyoto. This edition was called Danihon koteizokyo and consisted of 347 fasciculi in 36 boxes. The publication was completed in 1905. It however did not take away the great importance of the Kokyoshoin edition as it was only on a single collection.

The Zokyoshoin however rendered a greater service in bringing out between 1905 and 1912 an unique publication which is generally known as the Kyoto Supplement but of which the Japanese title is Dainihon zokuzokyo. It consisted of 750 fasciculi in 180 boxes. This supplement contained texts, com-

(Continued on Page 4)

Chinese Girls Studying Here To Lead Country's Education

Are All Sent by Nanking Government for Post-Graduate Work in Various Branches of Learning —Will Become Teachers After Return

By KAY OHARA

The door of the dormitory sitting-room opened and "Good afternoon," greeted a rather husky voice in Japanese, quite in keeping with the merry, tanned face and the sturdily built figure of its owner, Miss Wang Tan-hsieng.

With fourteen other girls, five of whom are from Kwangtung Province and the rest from Hopei Province, Miss Wang Tan-hsieng is an inmate of the Girls' Dormitory for East Asia Students, in Akasaka. These girls form part of the group sent out each year by the National Government of China for post-graduate work in Japan. They will spend between three and six years in Japan, depending on the courses they have elected to study. The favorite branches of study are the various sciences, the arts, medicine and handicraft. After their return to China, all will become teachers in Government schools.

Miss Wang Tan-hsieng

Miss Wang Tan Hsieng is a native of Paoting-fu in Hopei Province, and already holds a diploma of the Hopei Provincial Normal School. Her aim in pursuing a further course of study in Japan is, she said, so that she will be "as adequately equipped as possible to help build a new China." She is now in her second year at the Tokyo Girls' Higher Normal School, Department of Household Economics, in Koishikawa.

First Learn Language

All Government selected students from China attend for the first six months the Toa School in Kanda, an institution operated specially for Chinese students in Japan to give them an elementary knowledge of the language, after which they disperse to take up their separate studies.

"Do I still find difficulty with the language?" Miss Wang Tan Hsieng repeated. "My, yes. Oftener than I like to confess I have to borrow my Japanese friend's notebook to copy her notes. But gradually my ears are becoming attuned to the, to me, rapid Japanese at school, and soon I hope to be able to take down all my own notes."

At this point Mr. Matsushima, the dormitory superintendent, interposed a remark: "Miss Wang's progress has been very fast considering that she has been in Japan for only two years. All these girls without exception are bright. Of course that is why they have been chosen by their Government to study here, but even so their ability surprises me.

"When they first arrive, only a few words of greeting are all most of them know of our language, but inside of two months they are able to do all their own shopping without assistance. In fact, within those two months they are sufficiently at home to take them to sweetshop haunts thought known only to a few elect. Isn't that right?" he turned to Miss Wang, who nodded a smiling assent.

Study Seriously

"This is due in part to the natural aptness of the Chinese people for foreign languages, but I think the greater part is due to the serious way in which they go about their studies," Mr. Matsushima declared.

"Miss Li Ching Lu, who was my first charge, and who graduated recently from the Waseda University with honors, was exceptionally brilliant. On her thesis she made the high mark of 92, and the subject was the difficult one of old Japanese classics. And you must remember she was in Japan for only three years."

This remarkable achievement of their 'big sister,' Miss Wang Tan-hsieng here continued, has brought honor not only to all the girls in their dormitory but to all Chinese students in Japan. To follow in her footsteps is the ambition of the girls left behind in the dormitory, and to this end they are studying doubly hard. Their next summer vacation holds additional pleasure in store for them, Miss Wang Tan-hsieng said, for they will be able to visit their friend and leader and hear all about her new vocation which soon they too will follow.

A 'Big Sister'

Miss Li Ching Lu's popularity, however, lay not only in her brilliant scholastic achievements but largely in her lovable nature, Miss Wang Tan-hsieng explained. "She was really a 'big sister' to us, which is what we called her. She looked after all new arrivals in our dormitory, and even took the trouble of waking some of us," the latter with a twinkle in her eyes, "when we overslept. On excursion days she would help us pack our lunches, and saw that everyone was ready in time."

The low prices prevalent in Japan, in spite of war-time, continues to be the source of amazement to the girls even after they become used to conditions, Miss Wang declared. "Why, just the other day a friend and I went shopping, and we happened on a nice piece of dress material which was marked at only ¥23. We brought it and immediately made a dress apiece with it, which made it only ¥11.50 for each of us," she said.

Reverting to the subject of her studies, Miss Wang declared that her intention, when she returned home, was to teach not only household science but the way of the Japanese home-life as well. "All of us consider the Japanese way of home-life as the ideal, and that is what we will strive to explain and teach together with all the other important things we hope to learn in Japan," she said. "And when we have homes of our own, we are going to emulate as well as possible the ways of the Japanese wife and mother."

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Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN MSA

The Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra

The 18th musical season (1943-1944) was inaugurated by this country's leading symphony orchestra under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock last Wednesday evening at the Hibiya Public Hall after the prolonged summer holiday. The program consisted of a Symphonic Sketch, "The Festival Time", by Kojiro Kofune, Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto, No. 5 (the Emperor) and Beethoven's Third Symphony (the Eroica). The same program was repeated for the following two evenings to cope with the vast demand of the musical public of the metropolis. This, one of the larger auditorium, was literally packed to capacity with enthusiastic crowd despite the still quite tangibly felt summer aftermath.

Kofune's "Festival Time" opened the program; it seemed to have needed more than one hearing of the work to be able to give any definite verdict, though it contained some very effective solo flute passages which were played very well by the flutist of the orchestra, the whole thing did not quite "symbolize" the festive atmosphere sufficiently; the enumeration of raw materials would not constitute a musical work.

Beethoven's Fifth Pianoforte Concerto was played by Sonoko Inoue. On the whole, a very logical performance was effected and especially in the Second Movement (Adagio un poco mosso) in the melodic figurations, she did succeed in bringing out some of the lovely, tender moments, though a thought more care bestowed on details, such as, the trill-endings, the turns, etc., would have given a still better result.

Her performance showed every sign of diligence and industry, though that alone would have wrought nothing in the domain of art. In the Last Movement (Rondo, Allegro), she brought out some of the virility of the movement very well indeed, though at times there was a slight tendency to "overlap" rhythmically due to none too easy rhythmical figurations; but on the whole, they were overcome by her sense of control and steadiness. At first, her tone did not seem to give one an impression of either warmth or homogeneous sonority, but later it was amended somewhat. She also evinced a happy trait in the well contrasted dynamic shadings.

Beethoven's Third Symphony belongs to the so-called Second Period, when he had freed himself from the fetters of Haydn-Mozart influence and beginning to feel his own musical mission very strongly. The orchestra was in excellent form considering the fact that the transitory weather condition at this time of the year in this country would not be very conducive to the musical instrument generally and to the string instrument in particular. However, despite all that, even the famous passages for the Horns in the Scherzo sounded unusually good.

Miss Meitoku Rin

A gifted young Taiwanese dancer gave her first dance recital in Tokyo last Saturday evening at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program included "Reminiscence" (based on the music of Drdla's Souvenir"), "The Oriental Garden" (based on the music of Cui's "Orientale"), "The Southern Boatman" (music by Ishii), the "Dawn of East Asia" (based on the music of Gagaku, the court music of Japan), "Taiwanese Dream Song" (based on the music of Taiwan), "The Floral Hand-Drum" (based on the music of Peking), "The Scarlet Peony" (based on the music of Canton district, China), "Angel's Serenade" (music by Ishii), and "La Precieuse" (based on the music of Peking).

She did make a very favorable impression in the fifth item, the "Taiwanese Dream Song", with her strong sense of rhythm and depiction in movements. She also did quite well in the not very familiar "symbolization" of the vestal in the "Dawn of East Asia"; the music, took, seemed to have a fragrance of nobility in the apparent disharmony.

The latter half of the program contained some of her more successful items; here the movements did not necessarily follow the music, which merely supplied a kind of suitable background.

CULTURAL FILM 'CASTLE' WILL BE SHOWN IN F.I.C.

Society Completes Production Of Documentary Picture for Foreign Distribution

To acquaint the people of the South, who love music, with superior musical works of Japan the Society for International Cultural Relations will send the cultural film "Castle," which it has completed recently, first to French Indo-China.

This documentary film deals with the Castle of the White Heron at Himeji, describing and showing the architectural beauty of Japanese castles. Old picture scrolls showing the central stronghold of the castle and the surrounding town are also included. These scenes are accompanied by Japanese music. Though a short film, only 100 feet long, the work is expected to accomplish much in introducing Japan to the people of the South.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

AXIS DEFENSE SOLID DESPITE TREACHERY

Badoglio's Defection Has No Bearing on Japan, Reich Fighting Power

Shanghai Times

Although the Italian people have laid down their arms as a result of the treacherous act of the Badoglio regime, the joint front of the Axis partners, centering on Japan and Germany, has been strengthened all the more by the defection of this dubious regime, declared Yoji Hirota, spokesman of the Japanese Embassy here.

He recalled that the Badoglio regime was created on July 25, following the resignation of the former Premier, Benito Mussolini, and the resignation of the Italian leader was a direct result of the machinations of Marshal Badoglio and his clique.

As soon as Anglo-Saxon forces landed on Sicily at the beginning of July, a "weak-kneed' faction among Italian circles lost their fighting spirit for the establishment of a new order in the world and yearned for peace, Mr. Hirota said. Aiming at ousting Signor Mussolini and dissolving the Fascist Party in order to meet British and American wishes, those Italian defeatists, including pacifists in the Army, Party and Government, on July 25 convened a meeting of the Fascists, demanded the attendance of Signor Mussolini and forced him to resign.

Treacherous Act

Following Signor Mussolini's resignation, the Badoglio regime conducted negotiations with the Anglo-Saxons for the terms of a truce and surrender, which suddenly resulted in its capitulation, the Spokesman said. He emphasized that the political upheaval in Italy and her capitulation was nothing but a criminal, treacherous act of the Badoglio regime, which merely danced to the tune of the Anglo-Saxons.

In this connection Mr. Hirota pointed to Article II of the Additional Agreement of the Tripartite Alliance among Japan, Germany and Italy, concluded on December 11, 1941, which provides that the three Powers agree not to conclude a separate peace or truce, except on the basis of complete agreement among each other. The fact that the Badoglio regime has concluded a separate truce and has surrendered without any arrangement with Japan and Germany constitutes a glaring infringement of the agreement, the Spokesman stressed.

'The brilliant history of Italy in the past 20 years, when Italy recovered her national vitality after economic exhaustion and the Communist peril just following the end of the first World War, under the guidance of Signor Mussolini, and marched forward toward the establishment of a new world order, will not be erased so easily," Mr. Hirota declared. He added that he did not think that Italy's youth, who have been imbued with the traditional Italian spirit, will forget what they have learned in the past 20 years.

German Burden Alleviated

The succession of the Badoglio regime from the Axis front in Europe may appear to be a blow to the German fighting spirit, yet, in the final analysis, the liquidation of this treacherous regime has eliminated a rebellious element from the solid unity of the European line-up and has brought about a bright future in that part of the world. It has especially alleviated Germany's burden of sending supplies to Italy and has further strengthened the already strong fighting spirit and morale of the German people, Mr. Hirota said.

The Spokesman predicted that, as far as military operations are concerned, Germany will be able to establish her positions most favorable to her, further strengthening her European fortresses. Accordingly, the capitulation of the Badoglio regime has no bearing on the fighting power of Japan and Germany as they had completed all precautionary military measures in anticipation of such a contingency. "Final victory will be with us in view of the increasingly solid unity between Japan and Germany," Mr. Hirota asserted. "We can clearly tell the fate in store for the treacherous Badoglio regime," he added.

The defection of the Badoglio regime is nothing but one event in the war, and it is necessary to be prepared successively to tide over such occurrences, but "we shall reply to the enemy with blows many times bigger than this vicissitude," Mr. Hirota concluded.

Nanking's Entry Into E. Asia War Resurrects History, Says Kamada

Shanghai Times

In a farewell address to the press, Captain Shoichi Kamada, outgoing spokesman of the Press Section of the Japanese China Sea Fleet, gave his impressions of Shanghai and the part he believes China will play in the forging of a New Order in Greater East Asia.

Captain Kamada expressed his sorrow on having to leave China, where he had been closely connected for the past 10 years. He recalled that in the first Shanghai Incident he was attached to the Japanese Special Landing Party, and expressed his belief that the origin of the War of Greater East Asia lay in the Manchurian and Shanghai Incidents.

"I believe that these two incidents constitute the beginning of a new history, introducing eternal peace in Greater East Asia by effacing the old order of Anglo-American hegemony, which was based upon selfish liberalism and capitalistic democracy," Captain Kamada said.

Most Memorable Event

The most unforgettable incident during his tenure, Captain Kamada continued, was the declaration of war against America and Britain by the National Government.

This momentous event is unsurpassed in its magnificence in the history of China, he believed, and added that he was glad China is now participating in the War of Greater East Asia by which move the National Government displayed to the world its unflinching determination and power.

Reflecting on China's entry into the war, Captain Kamada disclosed that his belief was that this was the manifestation of a passionate sentiment which was not to be suppressed in the moulding of the destiny of Greater East Asia. He added: "It is not necessary to repeat here that Japan, contrary to the claims of enemy propaganda, has no imperialistic ambitions in Greater East Asia, for this has been indicated by the retrocession of the Settlement."

The reason for calling the China Affair a sacred war lies there, he stated. The Anglo-Americans, aiming to monopolize Asia, are persistently scheming, he said, and have joined the Chiang Kai-shek regime in its prosecution of anti-Japanese policy, by which means the enemy hopes to hinder the attainment of Co-Existence and Co-Prosperity in Greater East Asia.

Through this means the Anglo-Americans, who are jealous of the successful establishment of a New Order in Greater East Asia, wish to deny the right of rational living on this continent.

This inconsistency on the part of the Chiang regime must be shattered by all means, Captain Kamada said, and expressed the hope that Chungking will yet make an early awakening to Greater East Asiatic consciousness. The foundation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has been laid through victories unparalleled in world history, he added, which have brought the Philippines, Indonesia, Malai, Burma and Pacific islands under Japanese protection.

Decisive Stage to Come

But the decisive stage of the war is still to come, he said; therefore in order that the National Government may reach the common objective of realizing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by wiping out the Anglo-Americans, she must be prepared to endure many more difficulties and hardships.

In conclusion, he said that in leaving his post here, he will pray for the quick rise of China.

PAN TO RID SHANGHAI OF EVIL INFLUENCES

Police Commissioner Vows to Build Up Better City for Welfare of People

Shanghai Evening Post

The future success of Shanghai, following the retrocession of the French Concession and International Settlement to the National Government of China, is assured and the anomalous position set up previously by Britain and America for their own ruthless exploitation and profit has now been completely removed, Major-General C. C. Pan, Commissioner of the Bureau of West Shanghai Police, declared in a special interview recently.

During the interview, which Commissioner Pan granted for the purpose of citing the question of policing following the retrocession of the two former foreign areas, the past difficulties in police and civic matters were traced. Commissioner Pan lauded the spirit of Japan which had greatly aided the retrocession and declared that this step had considerably bolstered the spirit of the Chinese people and the nation's sovereignty.

Shanghai, during the past 100 years, he said, had been under the influence of Britain and America. This encroachment at first reduced the city to the virtual status of an Anglo-American colony and subsequently hampered social conditions of the Chinese people.

Fugitives From Justice

Because the Chinese authorities in the past were unable to exercise their legal authority over Shanghai due to the unequal treaties which had resulted in the establishment of the foreign settlements, many evil elements who were forced to flee their country took refuge in Shanghai and, under the anomalous conditions which prevailed, were able to continue their evil activities

Furthermore, Commissioner Pan stated, the Anglo-Americans were not content with the original size of the Settlement which had been granted for trading purposes only, but tried to expand their influence beyond the Settlement and also sought to enlarge its limits. Twice they were successful in this, resulting in the notorious "outside roads" problem.

Against Treaties

At one time the Anglo-Americans succeeded in gaining as many as 30 so-called "outside roads" which they insisted were part of the Settlement. With the return of the National Government to Nanking under President Wang Ching-Wei, steps were immediately taken to restore these roads to Chinese sovereignty, especially since there was no provision in any treaty for these extensions.

The efforts succeeded in 1941 when the National Government formed the Western Shanghai Special Police Force in the western area, in which our friendly Ally, Japan, gave us considerable help.

Extrality Abolished

Today, our nation is joined with Japan in prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia and at the same time Japan is supporting a policy of independence for all Asiatic nations and thus the foreign settlements and extrality have been abolished in China.

It is now the time to rid the city of all evil elements who formerly made their refuge in the ex-foreign areas and from where they could conduct their mischief. Shanghai must be built up with a clear, prosperous administration, improved education and a better social basis installed in order to assure the welfare and happiness of all, and for this the loyal services of all police members will be vital, Commissioner Pan concluded.

Buddhist Studies in Japan

(Continued From Page 3)

mentaries and compilations otherwise unknown. This marked a distinct advancement on the famous Kokyoshoin edition.

The Japanese scholars were not evidently satisfied with what they had already done for the preservation of the Canon. They were long contemplating to bring out an edition of the Canon which would not only be critical but would also be the most comprehensive. They also thought of enriching the value of the proposed edition by adding references to available Pali and Sanskrit texts corresponding either literally or generally to the Chinese translations contained in the Chinese Collection. The publication of this edition was commenced in 1924 under the able editorship of two great Japanese scholars, Junjiro Takakusu and Kaigyoku Watanabe. It was completed in 1929. The Canon was printed this time not in the old fashion in fasciculi and boxes but in the modern way in big well bound volumes. The edition thus consists of 55 volumes covering about 60,000 pages. It is based on a careful collation of all previous editions. The editors far from depending only on the previous printed Japanese editions went directly to the manuscript collections in different Japanese monasteries, and consulted the manuscripts discovered in course of archaeological explorations in Central Asia. They also made a searching investigation of manuscripts preserved in different collections in Japan and were thus able to include in their edition a number of important texts not noticed before. A greater portion of the Kyoto supplement consisting of the more important texts were also included in the edition. As it was published in the Taisho period the edition was called Taisho Issaikyo.

The Taisho Issaikyo is therefore the most comprehensive collection of Chinese Buddhists texts hitherto known. As the most elaborate critical apparatus was used in its preparation we may safely take it to be the most reliable edition that has ever been published of the Chinese Buddhist literature. This monumental work will bear a lasting testimony to what Japan has done in the preservation and propagation of an Indian wisdom which was delivered to her by China in the past.

PAO CHIA IS STUDIED TO COMPLETE SETUP

Shanghai's 8th District to Be Incorporated According To Mayor's Plan

Shanghai Times

With a view to completing the unification of the Pao Chia organizations in the Shanghai area in harmony with the plans of Mayor Chen Kung-po, the Pao Chia Vigilance Corps is now conducting a detailed examination of the Pao Chia in the former French Concession in order to modify and incorporate it, Vice-Director Shigata of the Pao Chia Vigilance Corps in the First Administration District revealed recently.

"The Pao Chia system in the Eighth Administration District differs vastly from the one used in the First Administrative District," Mr. Shigata said, "and in order to eliminate its deficiencies and bring out its advantages we are making a continuous study of the organization."

Pending the decision of Mayor Chen, Mr. Shigata continued, this modification can be effected within a few months, though should the Pao Chia system in the Eighth Administration District possess some outstanding features, these may be assimilated into the standardized Pao Chia organization.

Street Union Proficient

Pointing out the proficiency attained by the vigilance units of the Japanese Street Union, he said that he hoped the Pao Chia would soon emulate this excellent example. He added, however, that members of the Women's Pao Chia is not being used for vigilance duty, as is done in the street union, though this may be brought about in the future

The efficiency of the Pao Chia is easily discerned now, and petty and major crimes have been appreciably reduced following the introduction of the Pao Chia system locally. The Pao Chia is also assisting in other directions, helping to elevate the standard of living in Shanghai, he added.

With regard to the Air Raid Precautionary Corps of the Pao Chia, Vice-Director Shigata said that specially trained groups, comprising approximately 500 members each, are attached to each police station, and in the event of an air raid, these men will start their precautionary measures in the shortest time possible. These A.R.P. groups will be assisted by other Pao Chia members.

Exemplifying the protraction of Pao Chia activities, he claimed that they were becoming indispensable to Chinese residents, simplifying their daily difficulties and assisting many of the poorer classes to attain higher social standards. Furthermore, the Pao Chia may shortly assist in the distribution of various vital commodities to the Chinese population to help the Commodity Investigation Committee to curb profiteering.

The Foreign Pao Chia, the Vice-Director said in conclusion, is functioning satisfactorily, and for the present no changes in the system are deemed necessary.

Bamboo Freight Cars

Following the successful trial run of an experimental bamboo freight car, the Central China Railway Company has now decided to manufacture these cars on a mass production scale at their Changchow plant, it was learned recently.

The decision to build freight cars of bamboo was made by the company in conformity with the national policy of economizing on steel and constructional materials.

In its trials, the experimental bamboo freight car was run along the Chekiang-Kiangsu, Huainan and other trunk lines. The car was overloaded and roughly handled, but in spite of some qualms entertained by the company's engineers, the bamboo did not splinter from atmospheric variations.

In view of the great strength and durability of the bamboo structure on this initial freight car, the railway company has decided to put such cars into mass production.

It is not known, of course, how long such freight cars can endure, though six to seven years is given as a likely period, bamboo rain barrles having been found to have average lives of 10 years.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

After a lapse of several years, the activity of the Seinen Kabuki, or a company of young Kabuki actors, will be revived. It is understood that the young players such as Danshiro Ichikawa, Kanya Morita and Yaozo Ichikawa, are now planning to play at the Hogakuza in November.

A dozen of the famous playwrights sat together with officials of the Board of Information in the latter's office recently to discuss stage productions for the December performance, which is projected for the commemoration of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Chiyezo Kataoka, an actor of note on the stage and silver screen, has recently organized a theatrical group, consisting of Kosaburo Ramon, Kensaku Hara and Yoko Uyemura, who are familiar with the cinema-goers as Daiyei's senior players. The group will be called the Kokuseiza (The Theater of the National Voice). The initial performance will be given at the Kitano Gekijo in Osaka next month.

The Gekidan Bunkaza will present the fifth performance at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo, Tsukiji, for 15 days from October 20. "The Voice of The South," a new play by Ryuichiro Yagi, will be staged.

Through the presentation of various programs given during the summer season, the Dai Nippon Sankyoku Association succeeded to raise a sum of ¥10,000, which will shortly be donated to the Navy as warship construction fund together with the box-office returns, of the contemplated autumn performances by the 27 member troupes of the Association.

The Board of Information has decided to list "The Fighting Spirit," a motion picture produced by Toho, as a national film. "The Decisive War," which the Shochiku studio is now producing, dealing with a story for the encouragement of increased production of ships, is likely to be selected as a national picture too.

As the 11th recommendation of this year, "The Plane Hops Off to The South," a Shochiku film, and "Decisive Air Duel," a Toho production, have been officially approved by the Education Ministry. The same Ministry also endorsed "A Naval Hospital Ship," and "Oil in Borneo," two cultural features produced by the Nippon Eigasha.

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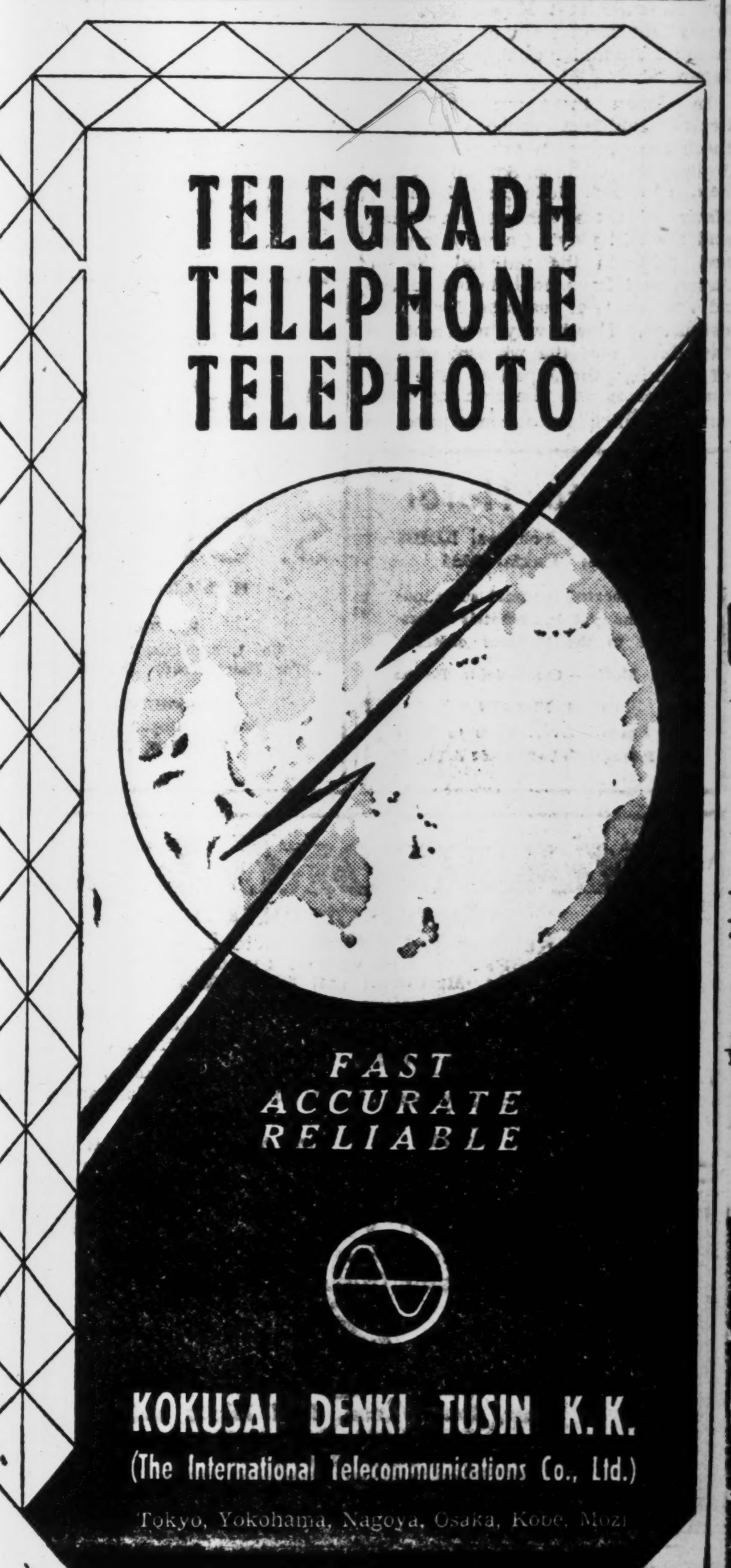

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Judgment on America

By LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENGO TOMINAGA,
Staff Member of the Navy Press Section, The Imperial Headquarters

Chapter III

Section V

Ambition for a Two-Ocean Fleet

(1)

(a) Up to the Naval Non-treaty Period:

It is a well-known fact that it was the objective of the American naval policies to build the world's greatest and strongest navy for a practical purpose, and that the ambition had been nourished ever since the London Conference. Thenceforth, the American Navy unswervingly concentrated its efforts on the materialization of the world's greatest navy.

The fact that the principle of a one-ocean fleet, which had been maintained by the United States right along, was suddenly changed by the revision of 1933 to a policy embracing the possibility of simultaneous operations in both the two great oceans, has already been explained in the preceding chapter.

However, the American Navy at that time was, as yet, far from attaining the maximum tonnage allowed by the treaty, namely, 1,264,000 tons. It was not until 1940 when the Stark Bill was sanctioned, and 1941 when the Atlantic fleet was organized, that the American Navy began to realize the materialization of a two-ocean fleet both in name and in fact.

Prior to this, in 1933, on becoming the president of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was an ardent advocate of naval expansion, literally pushed ahead with the plan of building the world's greatest navy. By constructing in 1933, 32 warships with part of the industrial recovery rehabilitation funds, and by formulating a plan for the construction of 96 more ships of various types under the first Vinson Law of 1934, he carried the expansion to a stage where, by the middle of 1936, only 36 warships (24 destroyers and 12 submarines) were left unfinished, and he could look forward to 1942 as the year in which the work would be brought to completion.

While the United States was thus busying itself with the expansion of its Navy, the disarmament treaty, which had been an unwelcome restraint, came to an end on the last day of December, 1936, and the world entered into a period of non-treaty. It was then that the great Powers suddenly plunged into a race for warship construction as if to make up for last time. First of all, on January 1 of the following year Britain laid the keels for two capital ships, "King George V" and the "Prince of Wales," while in October of the same year the United States started the construction of a capital ship, the "North Carolina." This was followed with enormous appropriations with which the United States again launched upon an oppression of Japan. That the first step toward an insatiable, aggressive naval policy was taken by the United States is a fact that is no secret at all.

Originally the entire strength of the American fleet had been concentrated in the Pacific Ocean, maintaining an attitude of readiness to engage in invading operations in East Asia as a support in the work of bridging the Pacific Ocean. However, after the outbreak of the China Incident, as the ringleader the United States constantly aided Chiang Kai-shek, now surreptitiously and now openly. It tried to bolster the resisting power of China, in cooperation with Britain, by invoking the League of Nations and by flourishing the Nine-Power Treaty, at the same time increasing the pressure upon Japan and designing to reduce the latter's fighting power. These activities of the United States now come back to our minds fresh and ominous.

(b) Second Vinson Bill (passed May 17, 1938): The concrete militaristic measures of the United States against Japan's withdrawal from the disarmament agreements and against the outbreak of the China Incident, manifested themselves in 1938 in the expansion of the American Navy through the second Vinson Bill, which was the pioneer of great armament expansions and one which could be called fanatical.

The foregoing bill for the expansion of the Navy aimed at on increase of 20 per cent (about 300,000 tons) above the maximum limit provided for by the treaty, at an appropriation of $1,000,000,000. The details are as follows:

Type of ship	Number	Tonnage
Capital ships	3	135.000
Aircraft carriers	2	40.000
Cruisers	8	68.754
Destroyers	23	38.000
Submarines	9	13.658
Total	46	295.412

(c) Third Vinson Bill (passed June 17, 1940):

Toward the end of 1939 the second European War became intensified. In view of the developments in East Asia, the United States tried to meet the situation by the construction of 22 aircraft-carriers, cruisers and submarines at an appropriation of $690,000,000. This expansion was centered around the strengthening of the position of aircraft carriers. The different ships to be built consisted of the following, and compared with the 20 percent increase in the previous bill, this plan provided for an 11 percent increase over the limit set by the treaty:

Type of ship	Number	Tonnage
Aircraft carriers	3	79.500
Cruisers	5	66.500
Submarines	14	21.000
Total	22	167.000

(d) Nature of the National Defense Bill—the Stark Bill (passed July 20, 1940):

The impetuous charge of the German Army which swept over the battle-fields of Europe like wildfire, with overwhelming results, finally resulted in the invasion of Holland and Belgium on May 10, 1940, and the miserable defeat of the allied forces of Britain and France culminated in a separate peace treaty between Germany and France. Thus a grave situation developed in the Atlantic regions. Feeling the acute necessity for a fleet in both the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, President Roosevelt caused the passage of the special national defense appropriation bill with the object of meeting the German superiority and of ultimately overthrowing the Axis nations. Taking a further bold step he determined to bring to consummation by the end of 1946 the Stark Bill which was designated as a bill for the organization of a two-ocean fleet with an increased strength of 70 per cent over the old Vinson Bill.

This plan was the greatest armament project yet devised, including the construction of fighting vessels up to 1,325,000 tons, auxiliary vessels up to 100,000 tons, aircraft up to 15,000, airships up to 48, and the strengthening of the bases in the Pacific Ocean. The Plan for the construction of naval vessels included the following:

Type of ship	Number	Tonnage
Capital ships	7	385,000
Aircraft carriers	7	200.000
Cruisers	33	420.000
Destroyers	130	250.000
Submarines	49	70.000
Total	226	1.325.000

An enormous sum, representing a yearly expenditure of more than $4,800,000,000, was appropriated for the expansion of the Navy, the total cost of which would have mounted to $12,700,000,000 and the strength of which would have been nearly two and one half times that provided for by the treaty. The object was a 70 percent increase over the Navy maintained by the United States up to the third Vinson Bill. On completion the American Navy would have been in possession of an enormous power consisting of several hundred ships within the service limit, with a total displacement of 3,500,000 tons. Furthermore, it would have been in possession of warships of about 700,000 tons which were past the service limit. It is worth noting that the American Navy was started on its way toward the realization of a two-ocean fleet through the efforts of the Chief of the U.S. Naval Admiral Harold Stark. We cannot help but conclude that it was the nature of this National Defense Promotion Bill, which in itself may be called an invasion, which instigated the American advance toward the completion of the world's greatest armament, aimed at simultaneous operations on two fronts to defeat the Axis Powers, and which acted as a spur to the American ambition of dominating the world.

This must be remembered as a historical fact in which the United States discarded the original principle of a one-ocean fleet and launched upon the completion of a two-ocean fleet.

(e) Substance of the "Fireside Chat:"

The substance of the fireside chat given over the radio by President Roosevelt, after he was elected for a third term, and of the presidential message which he sent to Congress on January 6 of the following year was, as usual, full of challenge to the Axis Powers with an amazing self-righteousness under the guise of securing national defense. Further, on the point of openly expressing the American desire for world domination, it was a close parallel to the National Defense Promotion Bill (Stark Bill) announced previously. It was the true voice of the United States, which was enough to startle the ears of the world. The gist of what he meant can be summed up as follows:

It is incumbent upon the United States to complete a two-ocean fleet if it expects to perfect its national defense. Also, the only way for the United States to secure national defense is by becoming the great armory of democracy.

To grasp the true intention of the United States we have only to exchange the two words "national defense" for "invasion." Further we may point out that the President demanded of Congress $1,200,000,000, which is 62 percent of the total appropriation of $17,500,000,000, for national defense, at the same time raising the following 4 points and thereby clearly demonstrating the intention to invade:

1. To speed up the completion of the two-ocean fleet.
2. To strengthen the bases in the two oceans.
3. To strengthen and substantiate the air fleet.
4. To bring the standing army up to 1,400,000 men.

The points especially stressed, which formed part of the naval appropriation of $3,447,000,000, were the speedy consummation of the Stark Bill and the strengthening of the Pacific defense. Especially the latter cannot be overlooked as it is a clear manifestation of the general offensive attitude towards Japan, and a concrete demonstration of the American preparation for war. The plan for the strengthening of the Pacific defense included:

1. The expansion of the Alaskan naval bases with Kodiak and Sitka as the two centers.
2. Completion of the Military facilities of Pearl Habor, Hawaii, and of Midway Island.
3. The substantiation of Samoa and the Orong naval harbor facilities.
4. Establishment of a waterway for hydroplanes in Guam.

Thus there is no room for doubt as to the American designs for an advance towards the South Pacific regions.

It is not necessary to waste many words to prove that the organization and the detailing of a fleet, which is the foundation of naval power, are nothing more than a concrete manifestation of naval armament, which in turn reflects the naval policy based on a country's national policy. Consequently, when we view the organization and the detailing of a fleet, the policy of that nation needs no comment and its hidden projects and designs are naturally made clear. In fact there is nothing that reveals more eloquently and frankly the bent of a nation. Further, unless the headquarters and bases are maintained with the aim to support a strong fleet, they are practically worthless. Inversely speaking, the organization and the detailing of a fleet is inseparably linked with an essential center point which allows full play to their capacity and power. In other words, the fleet is the content and the bases the container, but since this container is rigid, it is necessary that the organization and the detailing should be made to conform when possible, but when impossible they must be made to accord with the changes in the situation. It is therefore permissible to say that the difference between peace-time organization and war-time organization lies along this line.

It seems that there has been no other organization of a fleet that clarified its object better than that of the American fleet. It actually exuded the idea of an aggressive operation in the Pacific Ocean. It can be explained by saying that the American fleet was none other than the Pacific fleet. It was this that was planned by Admiral Pratt with the object of precipitating a decisive battle with Japan: it was the product which resulted after passing through several reorganizations since its organization in April, 1931.

On August 8, 1941, the American Secretary of Navy, Colonel Frank Knox, suddenly revised the organization of the Navy, enforcing a large-scale reshuffling of the commanding officers, and planning the strengthening of the United States fleet on a war-time basis under the orders of President Roosevelt. On February 1 the Atlantic fleet, which was built up around the original patrol units of the United States fleet, became on independent division, while at the same time the Pacific, Atlantic and the Asiatic fleets were placed under the authority of the main fleet, thereby firmly establishing centralized command in naval operations.

Further, having ousted Admiral Richards, who was among comparatively Japanese-knowing Americans, he selected Rear-Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, who was known to entertain an extreme anti-Japanese sentiment. After promoting him to the rank of Admiral, he placed him in the position of Commander-in-Chief of both the United States fleet and the Pacific fleet. Then he placed Admiral Ernest J. King as Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic fleet, and retained Admiral Thomas C. Hart, an authority on submarine warfare, as Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic fleet, steadily realizing the centralization of aggressive operations against Japan.

The two-ocean fleet thus became a fact instead of a name, and the American stand vis-a-vis any situation which might develop in Europe and East Asia steadily improved. However, this organization of the Atlantic fleet and the practice of two-ocean operations were rather minor measures of the American Navy. It was the existence and the movements of the Pacific fleet entrenched in Hawaii which should have been considered the very incarnation of the inordinate ambition of the United States. It is incumbent upon us to remember that at that very time, in January, the Pacific fleet had assembled in Hawaii, its advance base, and was conducting indefatigable maneuvers, waiting for the opportunity to invade the Pacific regions. In fact, it is a point which should never be forgotten as the American preparation for positive action.

Section VI

Expansion and Substantiation of Naval Armaments

On April 17, 1941, the Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, made the following statements at the meeting of the Senate Special National Defense Committee:

1. The progress of the construction of the various ships and boats is far in advance of expectations.,
2. The Navy is pushing ahead with the preparation for the completion of the Pacific and the Atlantic fleets.
3. The Navy has contracted for the construction of 692 warships and other vessels during the fiscal year, and has ordered the building of 6,038 airplanes.
4. The cost of ships whose constructions have been contracted or ordered since July 1, 1940, has reached the $4,476,000,000 mark.

The foregoing confirms, by referring to facts, the truth that the plans for the construction of war ships, which had hitherto been showing a discrepancy in relation with the appropriation, were now progressing parallel with the American policies. In this connection we must not overlook the fact that the Lend-Lease policy toward Britain, which had reached the $13,300,000,000 mark, and which at first sight appeared to be a measure to aid Britain, was in truth a measure of American national defense.

The firm policy, the economic oppression, the diplomatic aggression, and especially the substantiation of armaments, against Japan were considered by the American general public as the most effective method of aiding Britain. Consequently, there was no fear whatsoever of the American plans for an enormous armament being obstructed or postponed on this score.

(1) The Situation in the Progress of Warship Construction:

The United States possesses the possibility of becoming the world's greatest nation in its capacity for mass production. However, such capacity cannot be transformed into actual production so simply. Even if it could have been so transformed, it was inevitable that it should be restricted in the production of finished products. It can be proved that the United States had not established large-scale war industries since the conclusion of the first World War. This does not mean that the United States lacked the capacity for large-scale industries; rather it meant that the nation had sufficient possibilities but that it was a question of time.

At that time, out of the 1,510,000 tons displacement, which was the objective of the second Vinson Bill, the United States was faced with the incompletion of 480,000 tons. However, it is a fact that the newly-established factories had obtained considerable results after a year since the United States launched upon the completion of national defense.

The following is the progress in the building of the two-ocean fleet: Planned construction:

Warships for battle formations (warships, destroyers, submarines) 360.

Auxiliary ships (various tenders, mine-layers, repair ships) 122.

Patrol ships (submarine chasers, torpedo boats) 144.

Miscellaneous duty ships (lighters, harbor-duty tugboats) 270.

Viewing the progress of the constructions of warships fit for the battle-lines, we find that there were 29 completed since January 1, 1940, 35 launched during 1941, and 90 in the process of construction, the details being as follows:

	Completed	Launched	In the process of construction
Battleships	2	3	9
Aircraft carriers	1	1	4
Cruisers	11	5	19
Destroyers	14	15	45
Submarines	12	11	13
Total	29	35	90

Ships in existence (including 15 completed in 1941 and 174 past the service limit) were:

		Tons
Battleships	17	534.000
Aircraft carriers	6	175 000
Cruisers	27	330 000
Destroyers	170	264.000
Submarines	110	113.000

After the enactment of the Stark Bill (figures in parenthesis indicate ships past the service limit), the fiures were:

		Tons
Battleships	32 (11)	1.158,000
Aircraft carriers	18 (0)	535.000
Cruisers	89 (9)	897.000
Destroyers	374 (83)	648.000
Submarines	193 (83)	245.000

Although the United States was frantically concerned over the construction of warships along the planned line, the completion of such battleships as the "North Carolina" took place several months before schedule, and in the construction of such ships as destroyers, new records were being made. It is safe to presume that the construction of ships progressed smoothly, although there might have been some difficulty. At any rate, it is apparent that the United States was busily engaged in putting its best efforts into the early completion of a two-ocean fleet. It was also said that the United States was desperately trying to move up the fulfullment of the Stark Bill by 2 years.

(2) The Air Fleet:

Along with the progress of the warship building situation, a matter upon which the United States was exerting itself even more fervently was the expansion and the substantiation of its air fleet. It seems to have been the plan to build 15,000 planes for the Navy, under the Stark Bill, and about 50,000 planes for the Army.

(a) Plans for the expansion of Air armament:

In the third National Defense budget, a great expansion of the air armament was included along with the increase of power of the Army. The object and the plans of the former may be shown as follows:

Objective:

1. To build and maintain 50,000 airplanes for service in the front lines.
2. To establish a yearly productive capacity of at least 50,000 planes in order to accomplish Item.

Plan:

1. Navy—to allot 15,000 planes, but for the time being to build 10,000 planes by June 1944 and to train 18,000 pilots (existing number, about 2,600 planes and 3,000 pilots).
2. Army—to allot 35,000 planes, but for the time being to build 25,000 planes by June 1942 and to train 36,000 pilots (existing number, 4,000 planes).
3. To increase the productive power of the aircraft industry to a yearly production of 50,000 planes. However, the objective for the time being was to reach a yearly production of 36,000 planes by the middle of 1942 (the productive capacity at that time was 15,000 to 20,000 planes per year, but the actual monthly production, around 11,000 planes).
4. Plan for training civilian pilots:

	Men
1941	45.000
1942	30 000
Existing number	70.000

(b) Naval air force:

On account of the fact that nearly one half of the airplanes produced in the United States were appropriated for shipment to Britain, it was at first doubtful whether American aicraft production could make the expected progress, but in general it was believed that the problem would be solved along the following line:

	Planes
January, 1941	2.100
September, 1941	4.500

The existing planes were estimated at about 7,000 for the fleet, 2,000 for the bases, and 1,500 for training purposes. The types were as follows:

Fighting planes	450
Torpedo planes	450
Scouting and training planes	200
Scouting and bombing planes	960
Scouting and observation planes	650
Training planes	1.100
Miscellaneous duty planes	200

The special feature of the American aerial strength lay in the emphasis placed upon bombing planes. It seems that great hope was also placed on long-distance scouting bombers and upon the power of base planes.

(3) Existing Condition of the Merchant Fleet:

Before the outbreak of the present war, the United States occupied second place in the total tonnage of its merchant fleet, possessing 389,000 tons. An analysis of the situation shows that it was in possession of 747 ships, or 4,133,000 tons, of ocean-going ships. However, among them were many old ships, and it was assumed that after some 700,000 tons were transferred to Britain, the bottom problem caused some difficulty in American trade.

Regarding the shipbuilding capacity, when we consider that it was being smothered under the heavy load placed upon it by national defense, the industry must have been in a backward state as shown in the following figures:

	Tons
1939	400.000
1940	540.000
1941	800.000

Calculating the new ships that could be built and put into service between July 1941 and the end of 1943 as 1,153 ships, or 12,410,000 tons, the following is arrived at:

	Ships	Tons
1941	130	1,400,000
1942	534	6.050,000
1943	220	2.270.000

These figures tend more to show the difficulty into which the United States was driven by the necessity of aiding Britain, rather than a manifestation of the American shipbuilding capacity. However, conditions were not such that an offensive in the Pacific was impossible.

Concert Calendar

The 21st subscription concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Helmut Fellmer, at 6:30 p.m., today, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Susumu Nagai, piano. The program includes Fellmer's "Orchestra Suite on a Mongolian Theme"; Liszt's Piano Concerto in A major; Schubert's Seventh Symphony in C major.

The first concert by the Toa Chorus Groupe, under the direction of Junichi Hosokawa, at 6:30 p.m., today at the Nippon Seinenkan. The artists include Miss Sayoko Iguchi, soprano; Miss Futaba Takayanagi, alto; Genjiro Nagata, tenor and Shizuo Higuchi, baritone. The program includes Japanese patriotic songs in addition to numbers by foreign composers.

A debut recital by Miss Sachie Umeda, soprano, student of Madame Dina Notargiacomo, at 7 p.m., today, at the Gunjin Kaikan, assisted by Keisuke Shimoyagawa baritone, and Miss Keiko Suzuki, at the piano. The program includes Japanese lyric numbers and Italian operatic arias.

A cello recital by Professor Roman Dukson, assisted by Miss Yoshiko Kosono, at the piano, Thursday, September 30, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Lao's Cello Concerto; Bach's C major Suite No. 3 for Cello Unaccompanied; Castelnuovo-Tedesco's "Fantastic Variations" and pieces by Ikenouchi, Hisatada Otaka, Albeniz, Cassado and others.

The first concert by Hekishin-kai Musical Association, Thursday, September 30, at 6:30 p.m., at the Sangyo Kaikan. The artists include Ryo Date and Shuntatsu Kono, violin; Professor Helmut Fellmer and Akeo Watanabe, piano; Tadashi Mori, flute; Koshiro Maeda and Toru Nakame, tenors. The program includes Grieg's Sonata for Violin and Piano in F major, Bach's Sonata for Piano and Flute; Mozart's Sonata for Violin and Piano in B flat major, and songs and lieder by Schubert, Brahms, Beethoven ("Arr die Ferne Geliebte"), Koscak Yamada and Ichiro Mitsui.

The second vocal recital by Akihisa Masuda, accompanied by Isohiko Miyake at the piano, Saturday, October 2, at 6:30 p.m., at the Sangyo Kaikan. The program includes Japanese lyric numbers by Sakari Abe, Koscak Yamada, Heigoro Komatsu, Keizo Saito, Teiji Miyahara and Toru Shibuya; Operatic arias from "Surrender of the Enemy" by Meiro Sugahara; lieder by Schubert; Italian operatic arias from Verdi's "Rigoletto", and "Aida", Wagner's "Lohengrin".

The fourth subscription dance recital by Mr. and Mrs. Nobutoshi Tsuda, both graduates of Max Terpis Dance School, Berlin, Sunday October 3, at 7 p.m., at Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes several new dance creations by the artists.

A vocal recital by Miss Haruko Mori, soprano, student of Madame Netke-Loeve, Monday, October 4, at 6:30 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan, accompanied by Miss Yoko Matsukuma at the piano and Masao Okamura, Flute. The program includes lieder by Mozart, Brahms, Japanese lyrics by Shukichi Mitsukuri and Sada Yanada. Piano solo numbers by Miss Yoko Matsukuma include Debussy's Two Arabesques and Chopin's Polonaise.

A vocal recital by Miss Ayako Ota, accompanied by Toroku Takagi, at the piano, Tuesday, October 5, at 7 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan.

A recital with two pianos, by Miss Shizuko Saneyoshi and Professor Manfred Gurlitt, Thursday, October 7, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Brahms' Sonata in F minor, Op. 34; Busoni's "Duettino Concertante nach Mozart"; Akira Ifukube's "Nebuta" and Reger's Variations and Fugue on a Theme by Mozart, Op. 132.

A joint recital by Haruhiko Okami, violin and Miss Toshiko Okami, piano, Friday October 8, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes numbers by Handel, Vieuxtemps, de falla, Tchaikovski, Sarasate and Pugnani-Kreisler.

The "Popular Concerts of Serious Music" offered by the Kondo Music Office, Saturday, October 9, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The artists includes Yoshio Kuroda, piano and the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock. The program includes Chopin's piano Concerto in E minor, and pieces by Narita, Dvorak, Liszt and Johann Strauss.

The special concert sponsored by the Takeuchi Music Office, Monday, October 11, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Professor Leonid Kreutzer will conduct the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra. Midori Hosokawa will also conduct the same orchestra. The program includes Midori Hosokawa's Symphonic Suite "Fuji"; Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 5. (Professor Kreutzer; soloist); Haydn's Symphony No. 1.

A joint recital by Madame Tamaki Miura, lyrico-dramatic soprano, and Madame Chieko Hara, piano, Tuesday, October 12, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The whole series of Schubert's "Winterreise" will be sung by Madame Miura.

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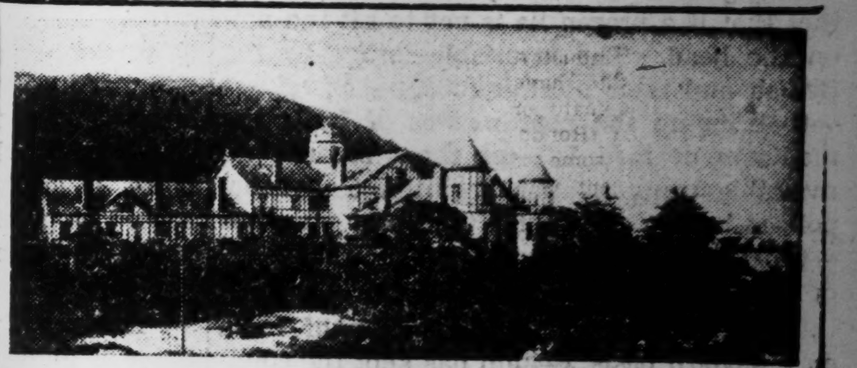

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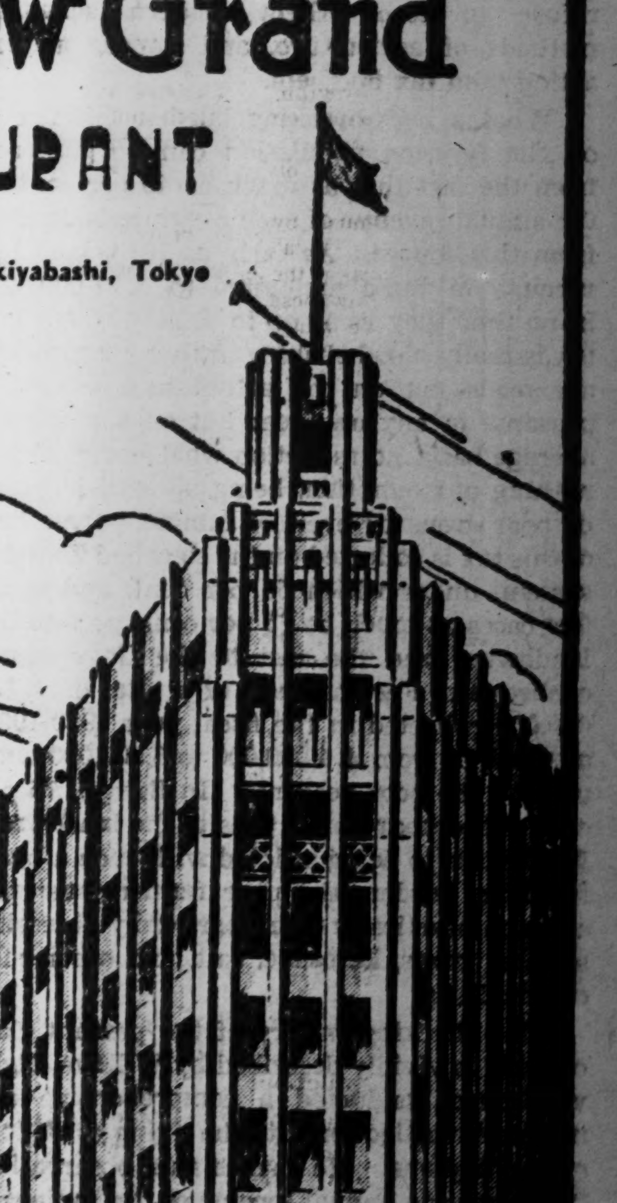

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1943

The Famine in India

Reports continue to pour in telling of the mounting of the appalling toll of deaths from famine in India. In the city of Calcutta alone, as many as 1,292 died of starvation last week, while there continues a daily toll of no less than 200 deaths. An additional 100,000 hunger-weakened souls are reported to be on the very verge of death by starvation. In Burdwan, Bengal, anywhere between 20 and 30 are dying of starvation every day in every tiny village and hamlet. In Malabar, 30,000 cases of cholera and typhoid have broken out in the last three months due to the dearth of food. With Punjab, the only wheat producing district in the country in the grip of famine, all India is in a veritable inferno.

The British Government is trying to shift all the responsibility upon the Indians. Encountering parliamentary impeachment recently, it had the audacity to say that the famine has come from the cornering and hoarding of foodstuffs by Indians! To say that that is a brazen lie is not to hit the nail on the head. The insatiable forage by the British and their utter inability— or refusal —to bring to the poor masses of India the modicum of food left for them because all available transportation facilities are monopolized by the British for their war purposes —these are causing thousands upon thousands of Indian people to die on the streets.

Preventing the industrialization of India on a modern basis, Britain has kept the country as an out-and-out agricultural colony, as a huge market for British industrial production and as an object of ruthless aggression by British capital. Ninety per cent of India's production consists of agricultural products. Year in and year out a constantly larger army of men, thrown out of work in the only surviving handicraft industry, turn farm laborers. As early as 1880, the Commission of Inquiry into Famine in India reported that there was an overwhelming population having no other work than farming. Every subsequent national census taken every ten years has revealed a constant increase in such population. These poor, helpless peasants, instead of being given relief or aid, have been and are being driven to the starvation line, because the British deny them enough arable land, refuse to teach them modern scientific methods of agriculture, and impose an exacting land tax on them.

What a back-breaking burden this tax is on the farming population can be gathered from the fact that as much as 45 per cent of the annual revenue of each province is derived from this source. As early as 1913, land tax receipts in India amounted to £21,000,000; in no time they went up to £25,000,000. The tax is really blood-sucking in that assessments are made not on the actual income of the peasants in any one year but on a sweeping average basis, no reduction whatsoever, to say nothing of exemption, being allowed in years of poor crops or even of famine. Over half of this tax is collected on the so-called Zemidar system, under which 55 per cent, and in no few cases as much as 75 per cent, goes to the landowner and the rest to the Government exchequer. For instance, of a total of £27,000,000 collected in the fiscal year 1930-1931, as much as from £4,000,000 to 6,500,000 were paid by the poor peasants. In Bengal, 75 per cent of the tax receipts goes to the landowner. In addition to being saddled with such a back-breaking burden, the poor farmer must pay a tax on practically every bare daily necessity, such as sugar, kerosene, salt, and other such commodities.

The shocking misery of the peasant class of India is vividly described by William Digby who once conducted a comprehensive and minute investigation into the living conditions of the Indians. He makes this observation: "The average annual income of the Indians is 1.2s.4d per capita. Except in the case of the well-to-do, it is only 13s 11d or less than 1 1/2d per capita per day. On the other hand, the price of food has kept on soaring and today the income of an average Indian is less than half of what it was in 1850." Digby concludes by noting that "the price of food since 1850 has been prohibitive."

The amusing part of the prevailing food situation in India is that Britain has been carrying on an orgy of propaganda attributing it to the cessation of rice imports from Burma as a sequel to Japan's occupation of that area. The accusation is too baseless to require refutation. Suffice it to say here that famine in India has been a chronic issue for a long time, an annual occurrence for a great many years before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Imports or no imports from Burma, the masses of India must go on hungry as long as their country remains a British military base, as long as Britain adheres to her traditional policy of exploitation of the peasants. The British, being in a position to keep the hungry masses under suppression by force of arms, are not even thinking of administering relief. Far from it, they are contriving to aggravate the misery still further and thereby beat the poor masses of India to supineness. That is characteristic of the Anglo-Saxons. That is the traditional colonial policy of the "democractic" Anglo-Saxons who preach justice, freedom, humanity and all that. And the Anglo-Saxons are bent on turning the whole world into another India!

Midas Gold for Chungking

Moribund Chungking's dire need of a shot in the arm is painfully disclosed by its decision to have the $200,000,000 worth of gold recently purchased in the United States on credit, actually flown via India, over the lofty Himalayas, the whole 160 tons of it, while countless tons of essential supplies for China are held up in the airports of India by the transportation bottleneck.

As the Manchester Guardian's Chungking correspondent mildly puts it: "When it is to be remembered that Chungking is in desperate need of war material, industrial equipment, and supplies for which no room can be found on the aircraft crossing the Himalayas, it is interesting to find that priority should be given to something like 160 tons of gold." It is more than interesting. Illuminating would be a better word.

This bodily transfer of this ponderous mass of metal is presumed to be a means to combat inflation. But it is difficult to see what effect this gold could have upon this inflation, no matter how many untold tons of it from the useless gold dump in Kentucky, be it ever so bright and sparkling, is transported to Chungking, for the cause of the inflation lies less in the total lack of confidence now felt in Chungking's worthless paper than in the increasingly acute shortage of commodities to be purchased with money of any kind.

As a means to combat inflation caused by the dwindling almost to exhaustion point of goods which cannot be replaced in any quantity because supply routes are cut, the gold is as useless as King Midas' gold was to him. It can be exchanged neither for the food nor for the clothing and medicine needed by the suffering people, nor for the war supplies which Chungking must have if it is to be able to carry on.

Says the Economist: "If the Chungking authorities wish to counter inflation, they have the means available without taking the trouble and expense to import gold." This is, to say the least, highly problematical. But the Economist goes on to say: "If nevertheless they are taking that trouble and expense, the metal must be urgently needed, perhaps for certain official outlays for which the Chungking paper currency has lost its efficiency. This is probably one explanation of the priority given to this gold.

What inducement has Chungking to offer to those within its camp today? Its paper is worthless. Its people are faced with hunger and misery. Its army, generally unpaid, is at the orders of the insolent American invaders. Its days are obviously numbered. On the other hand, true independence has already been regained for China by the National Government at Nanking. The end of the unequal treaties enjoyed by foreigners in China, the return of the foreign concessions to Nanking as a result of Japan's patent magnanimity, the increasing peace and prosperity of the new unified China have not only robbed Chungking's adherents of all further motive for fighting Japan, but have made it clear that such fighting is solely for the benefit of the Anglo-American Powers whose present attitude towards starving India affords plain proof of what they are really after in Asia. Defections from Chungking have naturally been numerous. Only the strictest watch prevents a landslide. And here of course gold would help. Undoubtedly hard cash, or its equivalent, solid metal, which can be buried until happier days, might keep some of the wavering in the chaotic Chungking camp and Chungking may well have considerable official outlays along these lines.

Beyond this, however, does the suspicion not dawn on the American public that once the Soong family have 160 tons of solid unfreezable gold in their hands, instead of $200,000,000 in American paper, unnegotiable except with American good-will, they will no longer be amenable to American dictation? Does it not dawn on the American public that then the fact that the greater part of the Soong family fortune is salted away in American banks may no longer have the deterrent effect it has hitherto had on Chiang's bowing to the inevitable and coming to terms with Nanking?

The Shanghai Evening Post
The Peking Chronicle
The Syonan Sinbun
East Asia's Editorial Forum
Noon Extra
The Hongkong News
DONETZ BRIDGEHEAD CAPTURED

P.I. Neighborhood Associations

(From The Peking Chronicle)

As the first anniversary of the Neighborhood Associations in the Philippines was celebrated recently, it becomes apparent that these associations are playing a vital role in preparing the Philippines for independent nationhood, and in instilling into the Filipinos the spirit of "Hakko Ichiu."

The latest reports from the various islands of the archipelago disclosed that during the brief period of one year about 9 million Filipinos, or more than one-half of the total population of the Philippines, have become active members of 98,455 Neighborhood Associations and 11,607 District Associations. These associations are composed of 1,711,356 families These amazing figures which prove the extent of collaboration with the Philippine Executive Commission, do not include the statistics from six provinces which are still incomplete.

The officials of the Bureau of Local Governments under the Department of Interior stated that considering the difficulties of communication and transportation, the total membership of the Neighborhood Associations surpassed all expectations. Since membership is purely voluntary, the officials continued, it has shown that wherever communication is possible, the people are enthusiastic in the cause of the new Philippines as a part of Greater East Asia.

In the provinces, there is a total of 10,087 District Associations and 93,355 Neighborhood Associations, comprising 1,511,942 families. The cities, including Manila, have 1,520 District Associations, comprising 119,414 families.

Reviewing the past year's achievements of the Neighborhood Associations, Rufino Luna, Director of the Bureau of Local Governments, said; "I venture to say that one of the greatest factor which has enabled the new Philippines to attain her present status of near independence is the existence of the well-knit Neighborhood Associations, without which many things would have been impossible of accomplishment."

The officials recalled that the Neighborhood Associations were organized by the Philippine Executive Commission last year "for the purpose of providing a means of mutual cooperation and self-protection, thus insuring stability of the life of the people."

The authorities disclosed that besides maintaining peace and order, the Neighborhood Associations proved a strong moral factor in the rejuvenation of the Filipinos who were misguided by the American policy of "rugged individualism."

Under the American regime the Filipino people were divided by a class consciousness, the authorities recalled, while today true neighborliness and community spirit prevail everywhere.

Mountbatten's Grim Farce

(From the Noon Extra)

The appointment of Lord Louis Mountbatten to the post of Supreme Commander of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia, hailed by Anglo-American propagandists as one of the outstanding achievements of the Quebec conference, is another chapter in the grim farce so studiously enacted by Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt. Once again the intended victim of this deceptive drama is Chungking, and anti-Axis propagandists are working overtime in their effort to convince the Chiang regime that Britain and the United States in end to act soon to recapture Burma and open the Burma Road.

American and British journalists and news commentators have been encouraged or instructed to predict early amphibious operations against Burma across the Bay of Bengal; but the simple fact of the matter is that Roosevelt and Churchill feel that Chungking must be encouraged to continue its futile resistance and, lacking the means of granting positive assistance, Washington and London are again resorting to their only weapon in East Asia, namely, propaganda.

There is no doubt that London and Washington view the Indian Independence League and the Indian National Army with the gravest misgivings. They fully realize that the moment the Indian National Army crosses the frontier of India the independence movement will move like wildfire throughout the country. Mutiny, sabotage and general revolt among the Indian masses are capable of virtually paralyzing the anti-Axis defense; and since no assistance is expected to be forthcoming from the Indians in the defense of India, the Anglo-Americans are banking heavily on their only remaining source of help, Chungking.

This is the sum and essence of Roosevelt's and Churchill's boastful talk of an offensive against Japan via Burma. If their attention has been diverted to East Asia from Europe, it is not because they wanted to switch: it is simply that they are being compelled to do so. That being the case, Chungking need not look forward to receiving assistance. If it must play the game of the Anglo-Americans, it had better prepare the cannon-fodder. That, after all, is the role allotted to Chungking by Churchill and Roosevelt.

Moral Warfare

(From The Shanghai Times)

That Japan is waging moral warfare in China as well as in the Pacific war theater is a fact now known to all careful observers and unmistakably testified to by ample tangible evidence. In fact, Japan's objective in the War of Greater East Asia is strictly moral, for she is fighting for no other purpose than to safeguard peace and justice, culture and civilization against Anglo-American imperialism. In other words, in the present war, Japan is primarily concerned with doing good to, and bringing about a moral uplift among all East Asiatic races and peoples, whereas the Anglo-American plutocrats and their hirelings are intent upon ruthlessly destroying human life and culture in Asia through indiscriminate bombing and other guerilla tactics. In pushing their moral warfare, the Japanese, both military and civilian, are all alive with burning enthusiasm, for they are unshakably convinced that the only way left for them to cleanse this part of the world of all vestiges of evil Anglo-American influence is to restore the 1,000 million Asiatics to their traditional culture and morality, from which the latter have become divorced to a serious extent under the demoralizing influence of Anglo-American imperialism and culture.

An instance in point occurred recently in Shanghai when a Chinese barber shop on the corner of Kungping Road and East Seward Road collapsed suddenly. Two Japanese who happened to be on Pao Chia duty in the same neighborhood saw this and lost no time in calling out other members of their Japanese Pao Chia in order to rescue the barber's family from under the debris. Thirty-two men were on the scene almost immediately, digging hard at the debris. After two hours of desperate effort, all those who had been buried alive, six in number, were dug out and after first aid sent to hospital for expert treatment, excepting a small girl who had been crushed to death under the weight of the crumbling house.

With regard to Japan's indomitable resolve to win the war morally and culturally as well as militarily, a highly convincing testimony was recently provided by Captain Keizo Matsushima, who has succeeded Captain Shoichi Kamada as the spokesman of the Japanese Naval Fleet here, when he declared that he is fully conscious of his duty to elucidate Japan's great moral ideals in the present war and frustrate the outrageous enemies' aggression with the cultural weapons traditional to Asia. It is really reassuring to learn that due importance is attached to the moral and cultural phases of the war by all responsible Japanese officials. Undoubtedly Japan is assured of final victory in the war largely by virtue of her moral righteousness, coupled with her cultural policy to enlighten all East Asiatic peoples without any racial discrimination in keeping with the doctrine of Hakko Ichiu.

PEOPLE OF BURMA AID JAPANESE ARMY UNITS

Rainy Season to End in October

By YUNOSUKE SHOKO
(From the Shukan Asahi)

The Burma-India border which forms the eastern front line of Greater East Asia has been quiet for a while, without much change, but now that there is only one more month before the rainy season in Burma lets up, the number of enemy planes which take advantage of each break in the clouds to come raiding has recently increased in number.

The rainy season in the South is of much longer duration and the rainfall is greater. As Burma extends from the tropical to the semi-tropical zones, from the plains of the South to the mountainous regions of the North, there is much difference in climate, but in general the rains start in May and continue until October. And during the three months of July, August and September, it really rains in earnest.

Aside from rare occasions, when it clears up for a while, the rains continue virtually every day. Upon the heels of violent squalls accompanied by great rolls of thunder, comes a seemingly endless and dreary rainfall and the temperature also falls quite low.

The little children of Burma are the happiest at the coming of a squall; throwing off their clothes they jump naked out into the streets and play about in the violent rain, the drops of which resemble beans. Aside from such paved roads as the Burma Route, all thoroughfares become mires during this season, and not only the automobile but the ox-cart traffic comes to a halt.

As the rainy season is of long duration, all roads which can be called such become mires beyond one's imagination, and all sorts of epidemics break out during this period. One would think that nothing could be done under such circumstances, but the Burmese, thoroughly familiar with the geography, and with their splendid physiques, are preparing for the coming drive.

British Army Crushed

About 120 years ago, in April, 1824, Bagyidow, a valiant soldier and ruler of Burma, gathered a great army of 70,000 men consisting of infantry, cavalry, elephant and small boat units, which fought against the violent rains and pestilences to cross over the Arakan peaks into Bengal, where they exterminated the British units. One can imagine what great hardships these soldiers must have undergone in the course of such a long march.

The swift and resolutely moving Burma Campaign by the Imperial Forces, from Rangoon to Mandalay and to Lashio, in one great sweep, completed the occupation of the country before the rainy season, but the cleaning up of enemy remnants, the rebuilding of railroads, reconstruction of roads and bridges—all these things were done under great hardships in the midst of the blinding rains. And today, in the midst of the second rainy season after the occupation, a construction much greater than that of last year is going on. Even in the construction of a single road in the present war, it requires several times more manpower and hours. And today, when it is only common sense that the end of the wet season means the start of the military campaign, it is doubly necessary that the season be used for military reconstruction. Thus, in accordance with this, the burden being shouldered by our Imperial Forces is very great.

Along the Burma-India border and the Yunnan front, which are so near to the enemy bases, enemy planes make their appearance at each break in the clouds. Fighting against the rains, conquering pestilence, and maintaining the pressure on the enemy before their eyes, our heads bow in gratitude at the thought of the trials undergone by our men.

Burmese Cooperation

During the rains this year, the Burmese people progressed from the establishment of order as aftermath of the battle, to the preparation for independence, and on August 1, they were at last able to realize their long-cherished hope of independence. The attitude of cooperation of the Burmese with the Japanese is indeed good to behold. During the Lashio campaign, when the Japanese troops appeared behind the lines of the enemy, a portion of the Chungking forces, overwhelmed by the swiftness of the Japanese movement, took to flight into the jungles, but it is already well known how the Burmese people with their native swords cut down every one of these men who came out of hiding in search of food.

After peace and order had returned to Burma, the enemy sent spies armed with portable wireless sets into the higher plains of North Burma, but they too were turned over to the Japanese Forces as fast as they were found. In this manner, there is not a single weak link in the firm cooperative spirit binding the Burmese masses and the Imperial Forces. And the Burmese National Army being tenderly raised by the Japanese has already become a great force of X X men, and together with our troops, they are working shoulder to shoulder for the defense of their country.

BRITAIN 2ND RATE POWER TODAY; IS MERE SATELLITE OF AMERICA

Growth of Japanese Navy Was Biggest Blow to England —Disintegration of British Empire Seen

By VICE-ADMIRAL ICHIRO SATO
(From the Kuzureyuku Eiteikoku Nijunen-shi)

Part III

In January of the following year, General Allenby reported to London that the situation was becoming intolerable. Convinced that the only way of settlement lay along the abolition of protectorate, he telegraphically asked the British Government to invest him with the powers of finding a solution along these lines. Receiving no clear-cut reply, he tendered his resignation. The British Government recalled Allenby and as a result of the consultations held among the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary of State and General Allenby, a Note was forwarded to the Sultan on February 28, granting independence to Egypt but claiming the maintenance of the status quo in regard to the safeguarding of the Imperial lines of connection, the Egyptian defense problem, the protection of foreign rights and interests and the minority interests and the position of Sudan, pending the conclusion of a formal Agreement. Efforts made since then on two different occasions to conclude a treaty defining Anglo-Egyptian relations have failed on account of differences on the Sudan problem.

Britain's relations with America underwent most far-reaching changes in the sequel of the first World War. It was mainly for the purpose of humoring America that Britain abrogated the Anglo-Japanese Alliance at the Washington Conference. In 1935, Admiral Beatty, speaking in the House of Lords, stated that Britain's naval policy was to maintain a strength not inferior to the combined strength of two strongest navies except America's. As is clear from the ratio fixed at the Washington Conference, he meant the Japanese and the French navies when he referred to two strongest navies. The Japanese Navy was about twice the strength of the French navy, and since Britain could not afford to send two-thirds of her navy to East Asia, the two-Power standard, as Admiral Beatty mentioned, was strategically quite meaningless.

Vulnerable Point

Another vulnerable point in the British naval policy was that it assumed non-collision with the American navy. When any country formulates its national policy on the assumption that there should be no war with a certain country, it has to be content with a position of subservience to this certain country. The servile attitude of Winston Churchill toward America since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia testifies to this. Britain is at the beck and call of America on whose good will she is entirely dependent. This is clear proof of the decline of British national power.

Britain's great wealth was due, after all, to her possession of big colonies, her control of marine transportation and her early industrial revolution. Free trade was accordingly one of Britain's important national policies for many years. As one Western country after another became industrialized by degrees, however, there gradually developed a body of opinion in favor of protectionism. Thus, Joseph Chamberlain was observed to be advocating it at the end of the 19th century.

Britain was fated to lose her privileged position in trade. Her exports which exceeded German and American exports combined about 1870 fell far behind the latter at the end of the 19th century, and in 1913 the exports of these three countries were found to be tolerably equal.

Produced Far-Reaching Effects

The first World War produced very far-reaching effects on the world economy. Its effects were particularly disastrous on Britain because of the privileged position she had held in the world economy and also because this privileged position had already been in the process of decline.

Japanese and American goods had found their way into the markets forsaken by Britain from the necessity of devoting her whole energies to the prosecution of the war. Japanese textiles had replaced Lancashire goods everywhere. In 1929, America's exports were half as much against Britain's.

Labor disputes in the postwar days, the general strike of 1926 especially, inflicted lasting injuries on British industry. Particularly irretrievable was the blow that was dealt to the coal industry to which Britain had chiefly been indebted for her prosperity since the industrial revolution. America stepped into British shoes as the biggest creditor country of the world and as the chief supplier of the funds for the development of resources.

At the end of 1922, Baldwin had to approach America, hat in hand, and negotiate for the settlement of the war debts. As liquid fuels came into wider use, not only did Britain's exports of coal witness a big decline but she had to import 3,000,000,000 gallons of oil a year.

The calamitous business depression which overtook the world in 1929, the abandonment of the gold standard in 1931 and the Ottawa Agreement of 1932 drove Britain protectionist. Andre Maurois says that Britain's subsequent economic recovery has surpassed the most sanguine expectations and he attributes it to the great adaptability of British conservatism.

British Are Adaptable

It is undeniable that the British people have a great capacity of adaptability, but this trait alone could not tide Britain over the serious crisis which overtook it after the first World War. Britain's economic recovery owed much to the world rearmament which started in 1935. The Sterling bloc formed by Britain after the abandonment of the gold stardard was by no means more cogent than the Dollar bloc in the American Continents, the Mark bloc in Eastern Europe or the Yen bloc now being formed in Greater East Asia.

The British Empire or the British Commonwealth of Nations, which was badly in need of political and economic reorganization after the first World War, had the indiscretion to plunge into the second World War and the War of Greater East Asia even before the new structure was completed. Britain of today is thus dependent on America to a far greater extent than she was at the time of the first World War. Even in the coming postwar period, her position must be far inferior to that she held before the war, as can easily be gathered from the experiences of the first World War. The position to which she will be condemned in the event of defeat will be wretched to a degree.

On Equal Footing

The national policy is, however, a matter which can be changed at will, given a firm national will and a strong national power. Although it is inconceivable that Britain will become stronger than America, on whom he now relies for national existence, in the near future, this may not altogether be impossible in the long run. From this point of view, the present supremacy of the American navy is not fatal to Britain. That Britain agreed to the lease by America of eight key points in the western part of the Pacific for 99 years in exchange for 50 old American destroyers has, no doubt, considerably detracted from British power of menace to America, but insofar as the Atlantic is concerned, Britain and America may be said to be on a fairly equal footing, from the viewpoint of defense.

Far more serious are the effects of the Japanese Navy on British interests, however. Britain is at once a European country and a world State. This unique position arises from her possession of extensive territories all over the world such as India, the Dominions and the colonies. This is at once Britain's strong point and her weakness.

The weakness of her position became very manifest when Japan grew into a great naval Power dominant in the Pacific. Britain can no longer protect, from Europe her vast interests in India, Australia and China. The British Empire came into being and grew up when there was no great Pacific naval Power, and so it was bound to be affected seriously by the rise of Japan. The Japanese Navy's command of the Indian Ocean as well as the Pacific in the present War of Greater East Asia is fatal to British interests.

Falling to Pieces

The British Empire is gradually falling to pieces. It was in the height of its prosperity during the reign of Queen Victoria, and then it entered the stage of decline. The first World War not only expedited this process of decline but sowed seeds of internal disintegration. That the second World War and the War of Greater East Asia will serve to quicken the pace of the decline and collapse of that Empire goes without saying. Sea communication is an artery of world trade today as it was before, but the command of the sea which is necessary to safeguard it is now subject to menaces from submarines and aircraft.

The work of constructing the British Empire was practically complete in the 19th century, while, on the other hand, the world position of the Japanese Navy was not established until the 20th century. In such circumstances, anything pertaining to the Japanese Navy was not taken into account by the British authorities in designing and executing the work of building the British Empire, but now that the Japanese Navy is actually rising by leaps and bounds, the collapse of the framework of the British Empire is a mere question of time. One who commands the seas commands the world. It is only natural that Britain's domination of the world should come to an end, seeing that her navy has ceased to control the seas.

(End)

In a Long War Victory
Favors the Spiritually
Strong

Nippon Times
Evening

Life and Death Are One,
Till Complete Victory
Is Won

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In News Spotlight

Mountbatten Faces Grim Task—Many Issues Bar Smooth Action

Domei

LISBON, September 28.—Military and political difficulties of an unprecedented character face Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, in the opinion of British circles, according to reports received here.

The basic military difficulties will be overcome once victory is won in Europe and when anti-Axis strength can be concentrated on Japan, these quarters believe.

However, the political problems will require more than the usual quota of statesmanship.

It was pointed out that the political issues center around three main subjects, namely, the China war theater headed by Chiang Kai-shek, the southwest Pacific zone under General Douglas MacArthur, and the domestic situation in India.

Since Mountbatten's headquarters will be established at first in New Delhi it is said that India will naturally be the primary base of operations against Japan.

It was added that the gravest complication facing Mountbatten's command is the political and economic situation in India as he will be confronted with the problem of organizing forces for a huge counter-offensive and will have to draw on India for supplies and manpower at a moment when that country is not only seething with political unrest but is gripped by a major famine which is already claiming an average of 50 lives daily.

In this connection it was pointed out that the famine is at its worst in Bengal Province from which place Mountbatten's offensive must stand.

While India issues are not Mountbatten's concern because politically they are handled by the Viceroy and militarily by General Sir Claude Auchinleck, it is said that it would hardly be possible to start a major offensive without considering the effect such problems would have on the operation.

Militarily it is said that Mountbatten considers a "new Burma Road" necessary in order to carry out the planned offensive against Japanese positions in Burma, but all indications point to the extreme difficulty of the realization of his hopes.

Meanwhile, American engineers have been working for nine months with White, Negro, Indian and Chungking troops to build "Burma Road No. 2" which is planned as a supply line for the anti-Axis forces.

It is reported that work on the road has been started, and from northeast India it is to connect with the old Burma Road.

Exceedingly slow progress is being made because considerable difficulties have to be overcome. Only a few meters of soil can be moved in the jungles daily and the workmen are threatened with malaria and other tropical diseases, rain storms and land slides.

MacArthur Not Affected

Domei

LISBON, September 28.—The appointment of Lord Louis Mountbatten as the Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia will not affect in any way the position of General Douglas MacArthur in the Southeastern Pacific area, declared Premier John Curtin in the Australian House of Representatives today, according to Melbourne reports.

He also said that the appointment of Lord Louis Mountbatten would never hinder the strategic operations of General MacArthur nor affect the Government of Australia, in any way.

Press Comments

Wednesday, September 29
ASAHI—Decisive War Structure
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Enemy's Weak Spot

Decisive War Structure

ASAHI—The measures for strengthening the national structure which were announced earlier extended to all fields of national endeavor and were of an extremely wide scope. They can be summed up as a program for the further renovation of the national structure in order to increase the nation's fighting strength for the prosecution of the war to the end.

As the first item on the list of these renovations, it was stipulated that administrative machinery should be placed on a decisive war basis. **The dispatch of State affairs depends largely on the efficiency with which administrative machinery functions,** while the determination, or lack of it, with which the Government sets about its work exercises a direct effect on the efforts of the people. In this sense we had been watching with deep interest precisely in what manner administrative machinery was to be placed on a decisive war footing, hoping that the Government would set an example in bold decision and daring execution.

The matters decided at the Cabinet meeting yesterday fully satisfied our expectations.

It had been urged and accepted that, during wartime, changes in structure should be avoided as much as possible, because any such change would bring on a temporary lowering of efficiency and it would take considerable time before the new structure could function properly. The current war situation is such, however, that it has become necessary in spite of that to make adjustments in administrative machinery.

At last it has been decided to establish a Ministry of Munitions, and its creation out of the Planning Board, Commerce and Industry Ministry and the various departments and bureaus of the War and Navy Ministries concerned with war production will form the backbone of decisive war production.

We should recognize in this Government step a definite spirit of setting an example to the people in decision and promptitude and give our hearty approval. The change in structure decided on by the Government is certainly expected to achieve far-reaching results. At the same time it is hoped that the officials operating the administrative machinery would also undergo a renovation of spirit.

The extraordinary session of the Diet to be called on October 25 may be considered an historic occasion for manifesting the decisive war structure of this country.

Enemy's Weak Spot

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The anti-Axis camp has announced that the Pacific operations formed the main subject of discussion of the Quebec conference. Since then it has been vaunting that it would undertake a determined counter-offensive on Burma together with a strengthened campaign in the Pacific.

It is reported that enemy warships have been massed at Ceylon and that enemy troops have been transferred to East Asia, all reports purporting to show that enemy preparations for the long-rumored counter-offensive are progressing.

However, as the victory structure of Greater East Asia has already been established the enemy would only be hurling themselves in vain against the walls of steel that have been formed around the Sphere. Their agitations would only offer us an opportunity to crush them in short order.

The enemies are depending on their abundant resources and huge industrial power to achieve their counter-offensive. Moreover, they are relying on intrigue more than armed strength to accomplish their aims. The surrender of the Badoglio regime testifies to that.

They think that the same tactics employed against Italy could prevail also in the Southwestern Pacific. Thus they are supplying those innumerable islands in the vast area with tremendous quantities of arms and other equipment and are broadcasting the appointment of Mountbatten, commando strategist, as commander-in-chief ad nauseam. These are all part of their nerve warfare in an attempt to play on the morale of the Japanese people. They are resorting to such tactics simply because their determination to fight at the cost of their lives is extremely low.

Thus, the sense of holding one's own life as light as down when weighed against duty is foreign to their nature because in reality they do not want to fight. It is in this that their fatal weakness lies. If we can smash their spirit entirely, then they would collapse like a house of cards. If in addition to the Southwestern Pacific campaign they counter-attack Burma, the opportunity becomes even riper for a crushing blow to the enemy strength.

Soviet Gunboat Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, September 28.—A German light naval fleet sank one Soviet gunboat in the Black Sea off Taman, and also attacking the docks at Anapa, sank several transports **totalling 2,100 tons, the Fuehrer's** headquarters announced at noon, today.

GERMAN UNITS OCCUPY CORFU

Split Also Stormed And Taken--Invaders In Italy Held Back

Domei

BERLIN, September 28.—German military authorities announced today that German units landed on the Island of Corfu on September 27. The German demand to the Badoglio forces that the island be handed over, having refusal, the Reich troops launched landing operations and completely occupied the island in short order, taking several thousand prisoners.

U.S. 5th Army Checked

Domei

LISBON, September 28.—The renewed attempts by the American Fifth Army under Lieutenant-General Clark to break through the mountainous area, northwest of Salerno, into the Naples basin have been all repulsed by the German defense forces.

To the east, anti-Axis operations have been limited to random clashes with the Germans.

The Fuehrer's Headquarters disclosed that Foggia had been evacuated by the Reich forces after all military establishments there had been destroyed.

Meanwhile, the Reich pacification measures in the East Adriatic and Balkan areas were being carried on vigorously with the German forces occupying, on Monday, Split on the Adriatic, after storming the town, as well as the Island of Corfu in South Albania.

The German forces, both at Split and Corfu, quickly overpowered the Badoglio forces which held the two places.

Soviet Drive Fails

Domei

LISBON, September 28.—Soviet forces continued to batter against the Wehrmacht's defense lines in vain efforts. Reports from Berlin reveal that it is obvious the Red Army is planning to outflank the Germans on the Dnieper front where the situation, yesterday, in general, remained unchanged with Soviet attacks against the Reich bridgeheads proving fruitless.

In sectors west and southwest of Smolensk, the Soviets threw in fresh forces in order to make a break toward Mogilev. South of Dniepropetrovsk, the Red Army renewed its attempt to pierce the defense lines southeast and east of Zaporozhe but the new Soviet attacks were again repelled by the German troops.

In the Kuban bridgehead, several local attacks were repulsed by the Wehrmacht, which evacuated Temryuk after methodically destroying everything of importance.

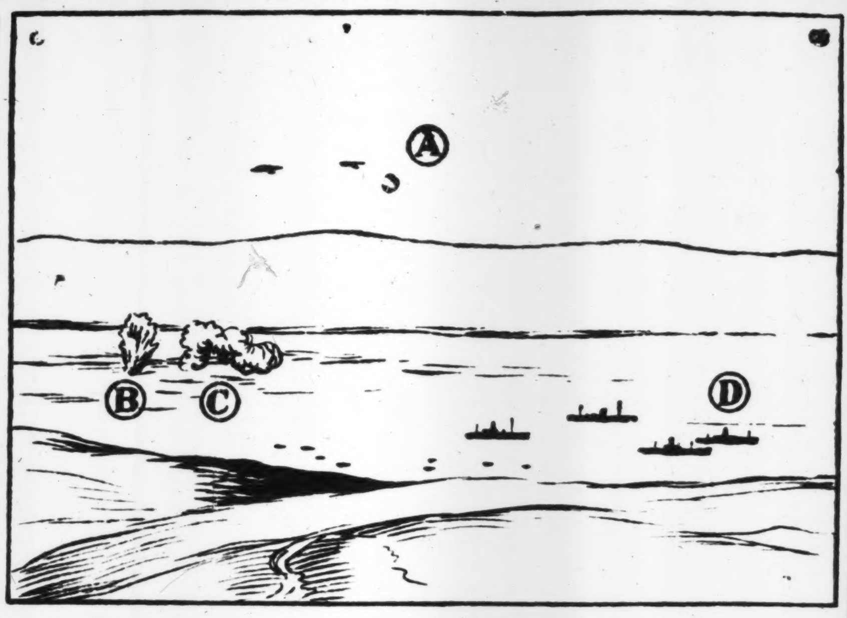
Moscow Mission Denied

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 27.—Norman Armour, United States Ambassador to Argentina, who is now in Washington conferring with various quarters respecting American policy toward Argentina, denied rumors that he would be sent to the Soviet Union on a special mission in reply to questions by newspapermen, today.

"I will return to Argentina after conferring with President Roosevelt, but the date of my departure is not yet decided," he said. Flatly denying the rumor, recently circulated, that he would be dispatched to the Soviet Union on a special mission, he said:

"My mission is in Argentina and nowhere else."



Two interesting photos of the recent "costly experiment" by American air forces in Kita Chishima are presented here through the courtesy of the War Ministry. At top left, the verdant foliage and hill-tops of the island received a terrific blasting as the enemy airmen, confused and harassed by Japanese A-A fire, resorted to their usual move of dropping their missiles blindly, without aim or purpose, in a frantic effort to escape destruction. Top right reveals an enemy plane going up in smoke and flame after being shot down by accurate Japanese fire. Our staff artist's drawing below shows: A—Enemy planes; B—Water column caused by dropping bomb; C—Smoke from burning enemy plane; and D—Ships at anchor.

It is recalled that of the 18 American planes participating in the abortive attempt, nine were shot down by the Japanese defenders, seven made forced landings in Soviet territory and two are unaccounted for. No wonder U.S. Navy Secretary Knox called it a "costly experiment."

Above photos by Cameraman Koyanagi of the Army Press Corps at a certain base in Kita Chishima. Reproduced by courtesy of War Ministry

THAI WAR HEADS REACH BANGKOK

Party Ends 1-Month Tour of Japan and Other South Areas

Domei

BANGKOK, September 28.—The Thai Military Mission returned to Bangkok at 6:20 a.m. today after completing about a month's inspection trip in Japan as well as stopping over at some of the Japanese occupied territories in the south en route home. The party consisted of 13 army, navy and air officers of Thailand, led by the Deputy Minister of Defense Lieutenant-General Phichit Kriangsak-Phichit, and had arrived in Japan in the latter part of August.

Leader Is Impressed

Domei

SHONAN, September 28.—The members of the Thai Military Mission, headed by Deputy Minister of Defense Lieutenant-General Phichit Kriangsak-Phichit, left Shonan Station for home on September 25 having completed their tour of the various districts in Japan, Taiwan, Manila, Shonan and other places.

Just prior to departure from Shonan, Lieutenant General Phichit expressed profound amazement at the greatness of Japan's fighting strength in an interview with newspapermen. The gist of the Thai Defense Minister's statements is as follows:

"There was something sublime and lofty in the sight of every national of Japan vigorously executing his bit and firmly confident of ultimate victory for the prosecution of the war. The various timely policies, combined with ample resources, have given birth to copious war essential industries, and with Japan's military forces training strenuously, day and night, it is but natural that war can be continued for several years hence. **Quite the contrary, there will be redoubling of Japan's fighting strength with**

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. CHIEF MUM ON ARMY SHIFT

Evades Confirmation On Marshall Issue--Congress Said Ruffled

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, Septembr 28.—President Roosevelt failed to clarify the confused situation caused by the rumor concerning the appointment of Chief of Staff General George Marshall as the Commander-in-Chief of Anti-Axis forces, at his press conference held today for the first time in several weeks, according to Washington reports.

The President neither confirmed nor refuted the reports and only made the following vague reply to questions asked by newspapermen on this question:

"All recent newspaper reports concerning General Marshall are not based on fact. It may be said that such rumors were purposely spread by those who intend to cause internal confusion and rivalry."

However, the President did hint that the Government was considering shifts in important army personnel.

In congressional quarters, the Marshall question is becoming serious. Albert Thomas, Democratic member of the House of Representatives said, on this question:

"General Marshall called on me this morning, and expressed regret for all the rumors as discussed by newspapers and in the House of Representatives. He also emphasized the fact that such rumors would seriously affect the war execution of the United States, and expressed hope that they would not be repeated."

Andrew May, Chairman of the Army Committee of the House of Representatives, declared, "General Marshall told me that there was no confrontation and rivalry between the Army and other Government offices, and that all matters con-

(Continued on Page 2)

FASCIST GOV'T SETS POLICIES

First Cabinet Meet Held at Rome--Il Duce Voices Resolve

Domei

BERLIN, September 28.—Administrative policies of the Fascist Republican Government were decided today at the first Cabinet meeting of the new Italian Government, it is reported from Rome.

At the outset of the meeting, Premier Benito Mussolini delivered an address on administrative principles in which he declared:

"The Fascist Republican Government is making preparations for the new Constitution. The Fascist Republic will concentrate on the solution of social problems. Our motherland is now going through the gravest crisis it has ever experienced in its history, with one-third of its territory having been occupied by the enemy. Under such circumstances, the whole nation must be united as one body to break through this difficult situation."

Simultaneously, the Cabinet decided on the following policies:

(1) Because Rome has been proclaimed an open city, the seat of the Fascist Republican Government will be removed to North Italy.

(2) The Senate which was established by the King shall be relinquished.

(3) The army, naval and air forces and the volunteer corps will be unified into a National Defense and Peace Preservation Army.

(4) The 13 Fascist Labor Unions will be unified.

(5) The Committee for Investigating the Misdeeds Committed by Fascist Members will continue to work and investigate all activities of influential leaders who have assumed official duties during the last 30 years.

Hitler Sends Message

Domei

BERLIN, September 28.—Returning to Italy yesterday, Premier Benito Mussolini opened the first Cabinet Conference in a city in Northern Italy, attended by National Defense Minister Marshal Rodolfo Graziani and other Cabinet members. Thus, the new Fascist Republican Government has made its start, according to Rome reports.

To the new Government of Italy, the Fuehrer sent the following message of congratulation yesterday:

"Il Duce: I acknowledge with joy and satisfaction the receipt of your notice respecting the formation of the Fascist Republican Government of Italy. Now, I have the honor of conveying to you the message that Greater Germany, having recognized the newly organized Fascist Republican Government, is determined to fight the present war to final victory in cooperation with her faithful Allies."

Meanwhile, the recognition of the new Fascist Republican Government by Japan and Germany was announced. Rumania, Bulgaria, Croatia and Slovakia have also recognized the new Government of Italy.

Canberra Cabinet Set

Domei

LISBON, September 27.—The formation of the Australian War Cabinet composed of ministers from the Labor Party was recently completed, and, according to a Sydney dispatch to the Daily Telegraph, the various portfolios are to be held by the following:

Prime Minister and concurrently National Defense Minister, John Curtin; Finance Minister, J. B. Chiefly; Minister of External Affairs, Herbert Evatt; Supply Minister, John Beasley; Navy Minister, J. M. Makin; Air Minister, Arthur S. Drakeford.

Nippon Defenses Repulse Raiders; Enemy Bases Hit

9 Planes Downed at Kulambangra--Kei Raiders Flee--Nippon Units Blast Vella Lavella and Arundell

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 29.—On the night of September 26 and at dawn on September 27 four enemy four-motored planes attacked the Kei Islands but all were repulsed when our anti-aircraft batteries challenged them. No damage was suffered by the Japanese side.

9 PLANES DOWNED

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 29.—A formation of 77 enemy planes consisting of TBF's and SBD's raided Kulambangra Island on the morning of September 28. The Japanese ground batteries shot down nine of them. The damage on our side was slight.

ENEMY POSITIONS BOMBED

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 29.—Imperial seaplane units attacked the southeastern point of Vella Lavella Island and Arundell Island late on the night of September 27 and bombed the enemy positions. The results of the attacks were not ascertained because of the darkness. All our planes returned safely.

India Doomed to Import Food for War's Duration

Domei

ZURICH, September 27.—Famine-stricken India must remain a food importing nation for the duration of the war, the British Government was told by Anglo-Indian experts, according to reports from the Zuercher correspondent in London received here today.

The correspondent revealed that the report on the Indian food situation was prepared by an Anglo-Indian commission charged with the study of the Indian cereal supplies under the chairmanship of Theodore Gregory.

The Commission recommended the yearly importation of 1,000,000 tons of cereals, it is pointed out by the correspondent, adding that for the current year 550,000 tons of cereals should be imported to create a central reserve.

While recommending a wheat rationing system in cities, the Commission stated that it was not applicable in rural districts. It also recommended the creation of a special administration for the central control of food supplies which would also seek to curb prices as well.

The plan, it is said, is to have a six-man commission to advise the administration on practical food supply questions.

To Use Italian Captives

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 28.—United States soldiers now engaged in harvesting and storing agricultural crops in the western section of New York State will be shortly replaced by Italian war prisoners, declared Colonel MacDowell, Commander of the 42nd Army District, according to reports from Buffalo, New York.

Obstacles Face Opening Of Moslem Meet in Cairo

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 27.—The opening of the All-Arabia Cultural and Religious Conference and the All-Mohammedan Conference scheduled to be held in Cairo next month seems to have run up against sudden obstacles popping up from unexpected quarters. The holding of the conferences had been arranged as the result of preliminary consultation between Egyptian Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha and Iraqi Premier Nuri Said in August.

The headquarters of the Moslem organization in Egypt had asked for the dispatch of Mohammedan representatives from India to the coming conference, but the Indian Government had prohibited the participation of Indian representatives on the pretext of difficulties of travel, according to Cairo reports. The Indian Government had ordered that Moslems in Egypt attend the meeting as representatives instead.

Although the real intention of the Indian Government in taking such stand is not quite patent, it can be construed as plans to hinder the opening of the All-Mohammedan Conference. The Moslems in Cairo are now of the opinion that the British authorities will prohibit the participation of Moslem delegates from Palestine on the same reason.

If representatives from Palestine do not attend the conference, it will be impossible to discuss the Palestine question, the foremost purpose for the convening of the Mohammedan Conference. Uncertainty now prevails as to the outcome of the Conference scheduled to open with due grandeur and pomp with King Faruk of Egypt as President.

'War, Labor Class,' Soviet Journal, Is Ardent Critic of Anti-Axis Policy

The bi-monthly Soviet magazine, War and Labor Class, which is largely devoted to international affairs, has come into the limelight in Moscow's journalistic world and its publication is eagerly awaited for by local interested circles as well as by foreign correspondents, it is reported by an Asahi correspondent in Moscow.

The magazine is always placed on sale on the designated date of issue and carries news of timely interest, which is not the case with other publications of the same nature.

The keen attention directed toward this publication is due to the fact that a large portion of the publication is devoted to international problems. Each issue carries sharp criticisms against anti-Axis policies and frank commentaries voicing dissatisfaction over military and diplomatic steps taken by anti-Axis nations in Europe. In a recent issue, the magazine severely criticized Britain and the United States on the second front problem.

So far as international problems are concerned, War and Labor Class has become a unique publication in the Soviet Union's journalistic world, so much so that other Soviet dailies such as the Pravda and the Izvestia not infrequently republish the editorials appearing in this magazine.

Thus, it has rapidly won wide popularity and its new issues are eagerly waited for by those interested in international problems and by foreign correspondents in Moscow. There is no doubt that War and Labor Class is playing a unique role in the journalistic world of the Soviet Union under the current delicate international situation.

Meanwhile, the Polish Patriotic Commission organized by pro-Soviet Poles residing in the Soviet Union, is publishing a newspaper, Free Poland. This publication is working for protection of Polish interests and is opposed to the refugee Polish regime in London.

VISIT BY HULL TO SOVIET SURE

U.S. Public Clamors For Kremlin's Show-Down on Revolution

In connection with the reported American intention of sending Secretary of State Cordell Hull to Moscow, it is being talked about among American high official circles that as Britain and the Soviet Union are delegating Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov, respectively, to the conference to discuss the anti-Axis policy for the prosecution of the war forming the principal topic at Moscow, there would be no other person better suited than Hull to represent America at the parley. Accordingly, his choice is being considered decisive, reports a Buenos Aires dispatch dated September 25 to the Asahi.

As it has been confirmed that the American Ambassador to Moscow, Admiral William H. Standley, would not return to Moscow, public opinions in America are expecting that through him all the circumstances in the Soviet Union and also the situation surrounding the conference of the foreign heads of the three Powers will become clarified.

Just at the present moment, the American public is desiring that with regard to the Soviet issue they should be given some convincing explanations. Apart from the secret information that Standley is supposed to have revealed in his interview with Hull, all the American newspapers are desiring that for the sake of the general public there should be a definite explanation about all the points that are difficult of solution from military and political standpoints.

Only British News

The present trend of the American public opinions is that as the latest newspaper reports concerning the Soviet Union are coming through London and are necessarily carrying British colorings which fail to give complete satisfaction to the American public, the people are wishing to hear directly from the Soviet side instead of through the British medium. Especially what the American public is earnestly wishing to learn is whether the Soviets have really abandoned the idea of the world revolution or whether the Soviet Union has at least confined the Communistic idea inside the Kremlin. In view of the fact that the post-war trends in Europe are being predicted to be never on the rightist wing, the foregoing issues are being discussed with a great concern.

The book on his mission to Moscow written by Joseph S. Davies, Roosevelt's special emissary to the Soviet Union, is now being generally considered an obsolete one to learn anything about the existing circumstances in the Soviet Union. Many books in America are profuse in their praise of the Red army and Soviet munitions factories. One writer says that "Premier Josef Stalin acting in accordance with his own principle based on his 'strategic frontier' policy will prosecute his State production plan without interfering in the world's politics."

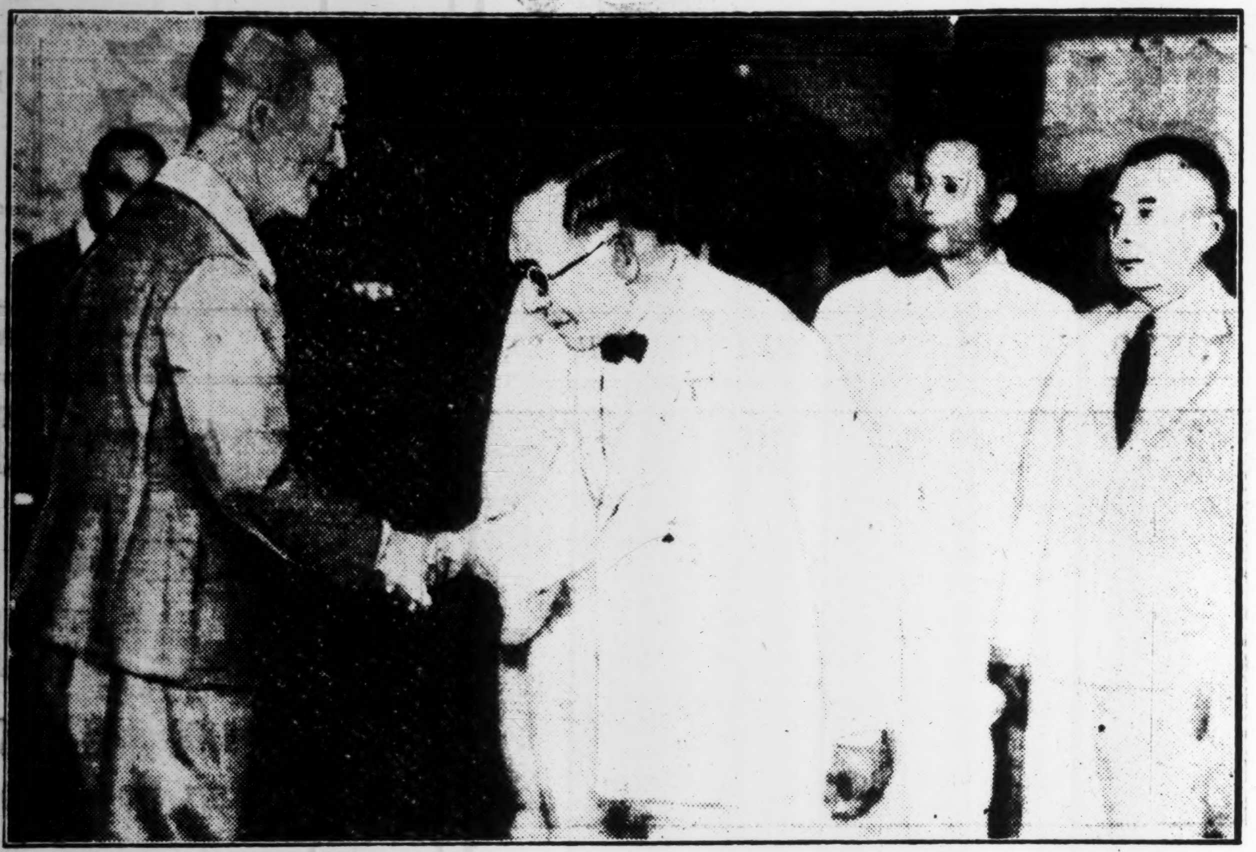
Another writer says that the idea of Premier Stalin is that even if the Soviet Union has to deal with the countries of capitalistic principle, it is prepared to have some relation with the Governments of such countries in so far as the latter should have no systematic animosity against the Soviet Union.

Thus the writers have been found emphasizing the political changes as seen in the Soviet Union during the past 25 years and stressing the fervor of Premier Stalin concerning his idea for international cooperation. They are also considering it absurd to think that at the present pressing time Premier Stalin should take the world revolution policy embraced by his political enemy Leon Trotsky.

American newspapers are expressing their dissatisfaction because the American Government authorities are not giving out news concerning the Soviet Union, and are grumbling, stating that it is always Churchill only who gives out any news concerning the Soviet Union.

The New York Times compares the latest speeches delivered by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Roosevelt in Parliament and Congress and comments as follows:

"Roosevelt's message failed to make a revelation to arouse any sensation. On the other hand, that able 'war correspondent' Churchill gave out such first news as the new-type German bombs and the inside stories concerning the surrender of Italy and the rescue of Benito Mussolini and also Churchill went to the extent of revealing the new fact that the Anti-Axis Mediterranean Commission was set up on the basis of the demand of Premier Stalin."



PRESIDENT-ELECT LAUREL of the New Philippines, accompanied by Speaker-elect Aquino and members of the Philippines Independence Preparatory Committee, paid a visit to Lieutenant-General Shigenori Kuroda, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, on September 27, to notify Lieutenant-General Kuroda of their election to the posts of leadership and to express their gratitude to the Japanese Government. Shown above is the Japanese Supreme Commander shaking hands with the future President of the Philippine nation. (Telephoto via Fukuoka)

SUMATRA SET TO GUARD ISLE

Native Volunteer Army Cooperates With Japanese

Domei

BUKIT TINGGI, September 28.—A movement to wholeheartedly assist the Japanese Forces in the defense of Sumatra is spreading rapidly throughout the island.

Special police corps and vigilance committees, composed entirely of native inhabitants, are already working hand in hand with the Japanese Forces.

Every day more and more native inhabitants are being impressed by the righteousness and fair administration of the Japanese and as a result, are voluntarily signing up for service in the native volunteer army, the formation of which is being contemplated.

At a gathering of leading native inhabitants, the Governor yesterday explained the gravity of the present war situation and invited the cooperation of local inhabitants with the Imperial Japanese Army.

He later announced that the permission to set up a volunteer corps has been granted in order to consolidate the defense of Sumatra and emphasized that the time to defend their country has now arrived.

Local inhabitants responded by expressing their appreciation for the materialization of the formation of their own volunteer corps for the defense of their fatherland and stressed that this honor is something which they had dreamed for under the Dutch administration.

By establishing their office in Padang city and mobilizing various organs, the local inhabitants will hold a mass meeting in various localities in order to encourage the formation of a volunteer corps in the future.

The volunteer corps will be organized by native inhabitants and their leaders will be elected from among the local inhabitants. The guidance and support of the military government authorities have been requested.

U.S. Chief Mum On Army Shift

(Continued from Page 1)

cerning strategic questions were decided with his approval."

Bares Lend-Lease Facts

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 28.—President Roosevelt, today announced Lend-Lease expenditures for August, according to Washington dispatches, as follows:

Lend-Lease expenditures for August totaled $1,261,000,000 as compared with $1,050,000,000 for July and is the highest record yet.

Since adoption of the Lend-Lease Act the grand total of loans amount to $15,235,000,000 of which $3,016,000,000 comprise supplies and $2,219,000,000 labor.

Dutra Ends U.S. Tour

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 28.—General Enrico Dutra, Brazilian War Minister, who had been visiting Washington returned to Rio de Janeiro today. "At Washington, I conferred with United States authorities on the dispatch of Brazilian troops abroad and all concrete details on the matter were decided," he said upon arriving at Rio de Janeiro.

Chiang Bolsters Troops In Assam; Draft Coolies

Domei

NANKING, September 28.—Chungking military authorities are strengthening their troops in Assam under the command of General Lo Choying, in cooperation with the British-American offensive which is expected to be launched upon the ending of the rainy season.

General Chen Cheng, Commander-in-Chief of the Sixth War Zone, has been dispatched to inspect Chungking forces in India. It is also reported that Chungking authorities are now recruiting coolies in Szechwan Province for the coming Burmese campaign. These laborers are first taken by truck to Kunming and then carried by transport planes to India. The first group arrived in India about September 20, it is reported.

All available men will be recruited, even beyond the required number, and the surplus is expected to be used for commissariat service of British and American forces in India.

Resignation of Welles Lamented by N.Y. Times

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 27.—The retirement of United States Undersecretary of State, Sumner Welles is regretted and his political revival is hoped for by the New York Times in an article appearing today.

"For improving the Soviet-American relations, President Roosevelt must have thought that it would be better to have a businessman at the helm of diplomatic affairs rather than a diplomat," remarked the paper.

Regretting the resignation of Welles, the New York Times further said:

"The United States should not overlook a future opportunity to utilize the experience and ability of Welles. He knows South America particularly well. We should not forget that at the Rio de Janeiro Conference, he succeeded after his persistent efforts to guide Central and South American countries to the anti-Axis side. He has carefully studied the leaders of Europe."

Anne MacCormick, radio commentator, also said today:

"At Washington, a report is circulated that Welles is shortly going to South America to study plans to unite the American nations after the conclusion of the present war. Such a task is very important and there is no one so well qualified for this work than Welles, who is very popular in South America."

Rice, Sugar and Salt Offered for Hari Raya

Domei

SHONAN, September 29.—For the occasion of Hari Raya (Malai New Year) which falls on October 1, authorities here presented a large quantity of rice, sugar and salt to the Chief Priest Tua Haji Ali Mohammed.

These vital foodstuffs will be distributed to the poor and needy in the next few days through mosques in various districts.

Meanwhile, the distribution of Japanese goods is being made in a number of Malai villages with agar agar jelly, the first item to be released to the people. This article is a highly important ingredient in making Malai cakes for the Hari Raya period.

The sale of piece-goods, porcelainware, canned foods and cigarettes to the Malai community will commence in the coming month of October.

FOE'S REAL AIM SEEN BALKANS

Move Frustrated As Italian Troops Fail to Cooperate

By MICHIO SAITO

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 27.—The main objective of the anti-Axis has always been the Balkans and not northern Italy, it is reported here today.

This aim is still primary, although the planned Balkan offensive, thus far, has been held up.

The report indicates that the anti-Axis forces had expected to occupy speedily the strategic points on the Italian mainland and thus use them as stepping stones into the Balkans, but they were repulsed by energetic German counter-attacks.

The Anglo-U.S. command had placed their hopes on gaining the support of Italian troops and the armed forces of the Balkan nations, but, here again, they were frustrated.

Thus, it is pointed out in the report that the anti-Axis dreams of cooperation from Italian troops have vanished.

Agreement Seen Difficult

Although Anglo-American propaganda organs are busy publicizing that the British-U.S.-Soviet Foreign Ministers' conference will lead to a Churchill-Roosevelt-Stalin parley, reports reaching Stockholm indicate a latent controversy existing between the American-British combination and the Soviet Union over interests in the Balkans, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Tokyo Shimbun.

The Soviet Union, states the report, maintains a stiff attitude toward the United States over the Balkan problem and is resolved to carry out "partisan" activities in that area if the latter acts against its intentions. Under such circumstances, the Balkan issue is so knotty that a fundamental understanding cannot be reached by such a measure as the three-Power conference.

It is generally observed that the failure of the United States and the Soviet Union to reach an understanding regarding the Balkans was responsible for the recent stalemated war situation in Italy. Under the circumstances, Britain is engrossed in mediating between the two Powers concerned.

Current indications are that even if a Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conference is actually realized, no concrete results can be expected. The only possible result will be the establishment of a joint commission of the three Powers.

British Plane in Turkey

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 28.—A British military transport plane made a forced landing in the neighborhood of Bodrum, Southern Turkey, and was smashed, according to Ankara reports. The 16 crew members are reported to have been injured.

OIL SHORTAGE LOOMS IN U.S.

Price Raise Suggested To Boost Production; Situation Seen Tense

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 28.—At the end of 1944, the United States will face a shortage of 337,000 barrels of oil daily and in order to prevent it, it is absolutely necessary to advance the price of oil to stimulate new production, declared Donald Norton, Chief of Production Section of the United States Wartime Oil Adjustment Bureau, at the meeting of the Special Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, according to Washington reports.

Recommends Wage Raise

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 28.—The United States Railway Emergency Committee, which had been deliberating on a wage raise for railway employes, submitted its report to President Roosevelt today, according to Washington reports.

A raise on an average of four cents per hour was recommended for the 200,000 railway workers and it was further added that the pulling up of wages would not be inconsistent with the basic formula for deciding wages.

'Ersatz' Rubber Used

Domei

LISBON, September 28.—President Glenn Martin of the Martin Aircraft Company, Baltimore, announced that a new rubber substitute is now used in the construction of airplanes at his company and it is better qualified for making various conduits in airplanes than natural or synthetic rubber, according to the report of the New York correspondent of the Daily Mail.

Largest Transport Plane

Domei

LISBON, September 27.—The world's largest transport plane, the Lockheed Constellation, will probably be transferred to the United States army in October, reports the New York correspondent of the Daily Mail.

It is claimed that this mammoth plane is capable of flying more than 100 miles per hour faster than other craft of this type by operating only half of its motors. It is also contended that by flying at full speed, the plane can cross the American Continent within seven hours.

Italians in Tientsin Back Fascist Set-Up

Domei

TIENTSIN, September 28.—F. Stefennelli, Italian Consul at Tientsin, called on Koichi Kondo, Japanese Consul at Tientsin, on September 17 with a statement declaring his allegiance to the new Fascist Republican Government of Italy under Benito Mussolini.

Consul Stefennelli, on September 24, requested the Japanese Consulate-General in Tientsin to transmit a message addressed to Mussolini signifying his allegiance to the new Fascist Government and assuring that Italion residents in North China can be trusted and are well disciplined.

Italians in Tientsin, likewise, made clear their stand of rejecting the Badoglio regime and fighting for the cause of the Axis Powers.

Coal Strike in Scotland Spreads as 9,000 Idle

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 28.—Seven thousand coal miners are on strike in Scotland, according to London reports.

In this connection the Scottish Mine Association criticized the attitude of the miners by declaring that the present strike has no relation whatever with wage negotiations and is only a mere disturbance. Hence it was urged that the authorities should adopt drastic measures.

Meanwhile, the Afton Tidningen reports from London that 9,000 workers at the Vickers-Armstrong Company at Barrow have gone out on a 10-day strike following a wage dispute.

Freedom From Influence of West Wanted by Chinese, Willkie Says

"The Chinese people want to become free from Western influences. They want to conduct their lives in a manner they like. In a word, they want a 'free Asia.'" This is one of the impressions Wendell Willkie got when he visited Chungking in September last year as President Roosevelt's special envoy.

Willkie, it may be recalled, arrived in Chiang Kai-shek's capital on September 29, 1942, from the Soviet Union by air and held conferences with Chiang for six consecutive days before he left Chengtu for the United States on October 9. During his stay in Chungking, he conferred with Generalissimo Chiang, his wife, Finance Minister H. H. Kung and other leaders.

In April this year, Willkie published "One World," a memoir of his global trip as Roosevelt's emissary. In a chapter of the same publication which deals with his sojourn in Chungking, as published in this morning's edition of the Mainichi, Willkie writes:

"Leaders of modern China are planning to develop their country as we have done in the United States. According to experts, the industrialization of China, when once started, will progress more rapidly than it did in America."

His Talks With Chiang

In reference to his talks with Chiang Kai-shek, Willkie states:

"We talked about India, the whole of East Asia, its hopes and aims, Japan and her resources, Pearl Harbor and the fall of Singapore as well as about the serious psychological effects these military setbacks have exerted upon the attitude of the Orientals toward Westerners. We also discussed the fiery, almost fanatic nationalism I had observed in West Asia, the Soviet Union and in Chungking. Chiang and I debated if such a spirit will not upset the possibility of universal cooperation."

As regards the Sun (Soong) family which maintains a tremendous influence in Chungking, the author declares that the three brothers and three sisters of the Sun family have been greatly influenced by Methodist missionaries and education in American colleges. They are giving Chungking aristocratic genius, political efficiency, wealth and unflinching devotion, Willkie asserts, adding that they are one of the most prominent families of the world. T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister, is one of the leading statesmen of anti-Axis countries, he says, his three sisters being respectively the wives of Chiang Kai-shek, Finance Minister Kung and the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

In reference to his interview with Minister Kung, Willkie writes:

"We discussed the ideological revolution prevailing in East Asia. We talked about Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and India, Chiang and China, the overwhelming tide for the liberation of millions of Asiatic people, their desire for education and better livelihood and especially about their demand for the right of self-government, independent from the West."

R.A.F. Loses 89 Planes In Hanover Area Attack

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 28.—The British Air Ministry announced today that British air forces lost 88 bombers and one fighter plane in the raid made last night on Hanover and Brunswick, Germany.

Domei

BERLIN, September 28.—British air forces blindly bombed Hanover and Brunswick, last night, destroying several sections in the two cities and causing some casualties. Up to the present it is learned that German air-defense positions shot down 31 British planes.

Thai War Heads Reach Bangkok

(Continued from Page 1)

the passage of time.

"Moreover, China and Manchoukuo are cooperating as one unit with Japan. Also as Thailand is carrying on joint operations with Japan and is unstinting in her cooperative efforts even in the matter of finance, the enemy's dream of retaking Burma will end in complete disillusion.

"The inclusion of the four Malai States into Thai territory has been brought about by Japan's justice and supreme friendship for Thailand. Japan's righteousness may also be perceived in the magnanimous construction policies adopted in Shonan.

"From the many things that I have witnessed of the greatness of Japan from my recent inspection trip, it is my hope that these qualities may be absorbed in Thailand to contribute toward her future development."

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